

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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## ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

WE confess ourselves still sorely puzzled to get at the meaning of those amongst us who clamour for British interference in the war between Germany and France. What do these gentlemen want? What would they do that has not been done; and how would they do it? They have Mediation on their lips; but, if their language have any signification whatever, they must have Intervention in their hearts. They insist upon it that England ought to interfere to stop the war, to save Paris from destruction, and to obviate the dismemberment of France. But how is all this to be done? England cannot mediate till she has been asked to do so; she cannot intervene unless she is prepared to take part in the contest. She might, to be sure, preach moderation to the one combatant, and, perhaps, submission to the other; but then there is small likelihood of such preaching being relished by either. We get nothing but sentimental utterances, vague generalities, from the advocates of interference. It is of no use to tell us that it would be a mighty pity that the magnificent capital of France should be battered, shelled, burnt, destroyed; or that the susceptibilities of Frenchmen should not be too severely tried, or their national honour ruthlessly outraged. We feel all that as keenly as they do, and deprecate both as warmly. Every one wishes that peace should be made, and that no elements

of future discord should be engendered. But all that is mere commonplace.

The questions to be decided are—"How is the war to be stopped?" and "How is the humiliation of France to be hindered?" Mere preaching and giving of good advice will accomplish neither the one purpose nor the other. Is Great Britain to go farther, and, backing advice by deeds, to take an active part in the war? And, if so, can she do it effectively? We presume that none of the clamourers for interference mean that we should take part with Germany and compel France to submission; yet if they mean that our intervention should be on the side of France, as they must obviously do, or they mean nothing at all, have they considered how that intervention can be made effective? We are not a great military Power in the sense that Germany is, and France was supposed to be. Our forces may suffice for home defence, but they are not calculated for foreign offensive warfare. In these days of monster armies, any contingent we could send to the Continent would be almost inappreciable amid the million of combatants who now crowd the soil of France. We could not send into the field more than sixty or seventy thousand soldiers at most; and would that force be sufficient to turn the scale and drive back the Germans, even supposing that no other Power were to follow our example and intervene

also—but on the other side: a thing that would not only be very likely, but almost certain, to happen. We could, to be sure, send our fleet to the North Sea and the Baltic—the only places where Prussia can be touched by sea; but of what service could the fleet be when it had gone there? France, which has an overwhelming preponderance of naval strength, as compared with Germany, has already sent her fleets to the North Sea and the Baltic; and what have they been able to effect? Why, simply nothing whatever. And could we hope to be more successful? Decidedly not. The combined fleets of Great Britain and France accomplished little against the coasts of Russia during the Crimean War, either in the North Sea or the Baltic. Are the shores of Prussia more vulnerable now than those of Russia were then? The French fleet has not found them so; and neither should we, or both the French and the Prussians are greatly mistaken. As our intervention, therefore, could be decisive neither by land nor by sea, what is the use of thinking and talking about it?

Besides, there is no reason whatever—sentiment apart, and looking at the matter from a merely self-interested point of view—why we should rush into the quarrel. The Germans have nothing to fear from us, and we have nothing to fear from the Germans. Germany is not now, nor likely to be soon, if ever, in a position to assail Great Britain; nor is



FRENCH PRISONERS LEAVING SEDAN: SCENE AT THE ENTRANCE GATE TO THE FORTRESS.—(SEE PAGE 221.)



Great Britain in a position effectively to assail Germany. The obstacles in the shape of land and water that lie between the two countries, if there was nothing else to keep them from being enemies, luckily prevent their being troublesome to each other; and as the very same conditions that render Great Britain safe from German attack, make Germany safe from British attack, it is consequently absurd to talk of either event.

But we are led to suppose there may be a way of interfering that shall be at once effective and safe. If so, we shall be glad to be told of it. Here is Sir Henry Bulwer Lytton, for instance, who says he knows of such a way; but he takes very good care not to explain what it is. Sir Henry is a gentleman of ability, and large experience to boot; and we are sure the Ministry and the country would be glad to listen if he would but speak plainly and tell them what his plan is. But that is exactly what he refuses to do; and covers his refusal by dilating on the terrible responsibility Ministers incur by letting the war go on. Sir Henry, however, is a member of the Great Council of the nation; he is an old and valued servant of the State; and upon him, therefore, rests a fearful responsibility too. Ministers tell us that they see no way of interfering with dignity, effect, and safety; Sir Henry says he sees such a way. Then why does he not show it—to the Cabinet at least, if not to the country at large? Surely there is less culpability in lacking light than in possessing it and yet keeping it concealed; and the last must be Sir Henry's case, if he be as clever as he affects to be. The diplomatic jargon about "marring a negotiation by rudely and rashly explaining at the outset what you would be at," is out of place here. We all know perfectly well what we would be at, and that is the conclusion of peace between France and Germany on terms that both can accept; and if Sir Henry Bulwer Lytton knows a way of accomplishing that most desirable object and yet keeps that knowledge to himself, it seems to us that he plays a part that is at once unwise, unpatriotic, and inhumane. And all because of respect for certain rules of red-tape diplomatic etiquette! In such circumstances as those now before us, we would infinitely prefer the outspoken simplicity of a Franklin to the reticent cunning of a Talleyrand; and we invite Sir Henry Bulwer Lytton to rise superior to the influences of early diplomatic training, to accept the rôle of the American rather than that of the Frenchman;—in plain terms, to speak out, and thereby render, if he can, a great service to his country and to humanity.

THE CHOLERA has broken out at Nizhni-Novgorod, and is fast increasing at St. Petersburg.

GENERAL WIMPFEN AND THE EX-EMPEROR.—The *Indépendance Belge* publishes the reply of General de Wimpfen to a letter of the Aides-de-Camp of the Emperor Napoleon. The General says, among other things:—"The note forwarded to the Emperor was as follows:—'I have ordered General Lebrun to attempt to pass through the Prussian lines in the direction of Carignan. Let your Majesty place yourself among his soldiers; they will consider it an honour to open for you a passage.' The object of this invitation was to spare the Emperor the pain of being made a prisoner, and to make use of his prestige in order to facilitate a combined movement, without which it was impossible to cut through. The Emperor did not consent to that proposal, and ordered the white flag to be hoisted, unknown to me. At the same time his Majesty sent an envoy with a flag of truce to the Prussian headquarters. In spite of my protest and refusal to negotiate, the white flag was not lowered." "These acts," adds the writer, "spoil the execution of the last offensive movements."

NEUTRALITY.—Count Bernstorff complains that England has not been benevolently neutral towards Prussia. Benevolent neutrality is as impossible as partial impartiality, and of course if we had shown any favour to Prussia we should have ceased to be neutral. Count Bernstorff complains that we have not stopped the export of arms to France. How could it be done? The Executive has no more authority to hinder the shipment of arms to France than it has to prevent a Cheshire cheese-maker sending cheeses to a London cheesemonger. Ought we to have altered our law? Well, it is hardly consistent with neutrality to do so, to the detriment of one belligerent, whilst the war continues. But, setting that aside, we remark that the proposed alteration of the law would be a violation of a universally recognised principle of international law—viz., that the trade in contraband is not unlawful, and that it is the business of the belligerent and not of the neutral Power to check or prevent the trade by the capture of contraband in transit to the enemy's port. Besides, international law is necessarily based upon reciprocity or international agreement. Shall England forbid the sale of arms to a belligerent whilst it is permitted in other countries? The effect of that would be not to prevent a belligerent buying arms, but to deprive the English manufacturer of the trade. Then it is suggested that arms are an exceptionable article of contraband, and ought to be treated in the same way as ships of war. We perceive a marked difference between the two. And where is the list of exceptions to end? Prussia has complained of the export of coals and horses as well as rifles. At all events we must not alter our neutrality laws in haste or without a full discussion.—*Law Journal*.

AMENITIES OF GUARDIAN LIFE.—An interesting peep at quiet English guardian life may be obtained by studying the evidence given at an investigation by a poor-law inspector of certain charges brought against the guardians of St. George's-in-the-East by the chaplain of the workhouse. Whatever may be the result of the inquiry, there can be no doubt that anyone called upon to fill the post of chaplain at that institution should, among other qualifications, be a meek and long-suffering Christian, for the respect which, of course, the guardians entertain for his office does not apparently prevent them from occasionally swearing at him and threatening to kick him. Among other charges, the chaplain alleges that one of the guardians, a certain Mr. Dunning, who keeps a public-house in Old Gravel-lane, encourages the paupers to drink at that hostelry. In support of this charge, Mr. Foy (the chaplain) stated that he had on three Sundays seen fifty workhouse inmates in Mr. Dunning's house; that profane placards referring to him (the chaplain) were exhibited in the window; that some of the paupers returned home the worse for drink; that they were led to take things out of the house to pay for drink; and that on one Sunday when he went to the public-house to remonstrate, Mr. Dunning called him a vagabond and swore at him. At this point of the evidence the unhappy chaplain was interrupted by the irate publican and guardian with such violence that Mr. Jennings (the guardian's solicitor) caught hold of his client, exclaiming, "Stop, stop, stop, stop!" The charge was, however, admitted by Mr. Jennings, who said that fifty paupers used to go to his client's house on Sundays, and that if 150 came he would serve them; and when we consider how much a pauper's comfort in a workhouse depends on the guardians, it must be admitted that a little gin bought of a guardian would probably be the best investment a pauper could make. The vice-chairman of the board, Mr. Barratt, pleaded guilty to a charge made by the chaplain of having made use of the expression, "Turn him out! kick him out!" with reference to him (the chaplain). He (Barratt) might have said so "in a loud jocular way." It further appeared that one of the guardians, a member of the finance committee, was employed to repair the workhouse boiler—that kind of work being in his line of business. But, said the clerk, "he never signed or passed his own bills for the work." It also appeared that the brother of the chairman of St. George's-in-the-East for parish boots and shoes. The further charges made by the chaplain that drunken nurses are permitted to attend dying persons, and complaints as to food and cleanliness, have not yet been investigated; but enough has been already told to show that the guardians of St. George's-in-the-East are not far behind their late brethren of St. Pancras in their claims to be considered as gems in the diadem of local self-government which encircles the metropolitan brow; that the chaplain is a most enviable post; and that poor Miss Mitford, if she were still among us, might write an agreeable sequel to "Our Village" by describing "Our Workhouse," and taking as a model St. George's-in-the-East.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

We have news from Paris to the 27th, but there is great discrepancy in the tenor of the reports. The German official account says the Mobile Guards are deserting by twenties and fifties, and that about two hundred were shot for disobedience. On the other hand, a "Reuter's telegram," founded on a letter from Paris dated the 25th, says that the steadiness and good conduct of the Garde Mobile are admirable, and that great enthusiasm prevails in the capital. It is officially admitted that a portion of the French regulars behaved most scandalously at the battle of Chatillon, fought on Monday, Sept. 19. General Ducrot, who was supposed to be a prisoner, but who escaped after the battle of Sedan in the disguise of a peasant, commanded the French. Some of his troops fled as early as eleven o'clock without having fired a shot. M. Gambetta has in consequence instituted a court-martial to try cowards and deserters.

The Local Government of the National Defence has issued the following proclamation to France:—

Tours, Sept. 24.  
Before the investment of Paris M. Jules Favre wished to have an interview with Count Bismarck in order to ascertain the disposition of Prussia. The following is the declaration of the enemy:—Prussia desires to continue the war so as to reduce France to the rank of a second-rate Power; Prussia wants Alsace and Lorraine as far as Metz by right of conquest; and, to conclude an armistice, she dares to ask the surrender of Strasbourg, Toul, and Mont Valérien. The inhabitants of Paris, in their exasperation, would rather bury themselves in the ruins of their city than accept such terms. To such impudent pretensions we can only reply by fighting to the bitter end. France accepts the contest, and relies upon all her children.

The following note is appended to the proclamation of the French Government announcing the demands of Prussia:—

The members delegates of the Government—Crémieux, Glais Bizoin, Faurichon—decree:—

- "1. That all the municipal elections and those for the Constituent Assembly be suspended and adjourned.
  - "2. All municipal elections which have been made are annulled.
  - "3. The prefects will be provided by the maintenance of existing municipalities or by the nomination of provisional municipalities."
- The members delegates of the Government—Crémieux, Glais Bizoin; Pallieu, Director of Telegraphs.

A large body of Paris Franch-Tireurs is in Tours, and a considerable force of cavalry and infantry have left the town in the direction of Orleans.

M. Durnof, an aeronaut who left Paris on Sept. 23, at eight o'clock in the morning, with three mail-bags weighing 250 lb., and is now in Tours, says that as he passed westward he could distinctly see the Prussians below him with a telescope. He saw them point cannon at him; he saw the balls rising in the air, and, after exhausting their impetus, fall to the ground. Some of the balls ascended high enough to make the balloon shake. Infantry fired at him with their rifles almost all the way from Paris to Mantes, but he was entirely out of range.

The Duke d'Aumale has accepted a request that he should come forward as a candidate for the department of La Charente in the forthcoming elections for the Constituent Assembly.

The Duke d'Aumale's electoral address expresses an intention to give his present support to the Government which is fighting and negotiating for France, and he will give in his future adherence to the Government which may be chosen by the Constituent Assembly. The address, in conclusion, says all efforts should be directed towards obtaining an honourable and durable peace, and establishing order and probity in France.

Many companies of the National Guard at Lyons have discarded the red flag and have resumed the tricolour. The municipal authorities of that town have issued a conciliatory address recommending union among all parties. A demonstration hostile to the Government was attempted at Lyons on Wednesday. General Cluseret forced his way into the Hôtel de Ville and addressed the people. The National Guard was called out, and restored order. General Cluseret and the leaders of the movement have been arrested. The National Guard remained loyal. No blood was shed. The Municipality of Havre have voted that a call should be made for the enrolment of volunteers, and determined to raise a loan of £40,000. A member of a family well known in La Vendée, M. de Cathelineau, has been authorised by the Government to raise a corps of *Volontaires* and *Franch-Tireurs* for the purpose of harassing the Prussians. M. Mieroslawski, the well-known Polish and revolutionary General, has offered his services to the French Government. The council of the Department of Loire et Cher have voted an appropriation of 4,000,000fr. for the defence of the department. Poitiers has passed resolutions refusing to acknowledge any capitulation that may be made by Paris.

The Prefect of the Department of the Somme has issued an address to the inhabitants stating that, all hopes of peace having disappeared, there remains but one duty for Frenchmen—namely, "war to the knife." All men must rise and chase the enemy who pollutes the soil of France and wishes to dismember her. A general rising, and valour equal to that displayed in 1792, can alone save the country. The address concludes:—"Arise, citizens; enrol yourselves under the flag of the Republic, and show Prussia that she will find a tomb where she hoped to complete the abasement and ruin of France."

The Mayor of Laguy, near Paris, complains that the people of his town, after having demanded arms to resist the Germans, immediately on the approach of the latter returned their muskets, on the plea that they did not know how to handle them, and incontinently fled from the place.

### ITALY.

Events have moved rapidly at Rome. General Cadorna has nominated eighteen citizens to form a Provisional Government; and, at the first meeting of the members last Saturday, addressed them in these terms:—"You are called to fulfil a sublime task. The 20th of September marks a great epoch in your mission, and inaugurates a new era in Italian unity, which, when finally completed, will constitute Rome again the capital of the kingdom. God manifestly bless Italy."

The Italian Government has not been idle over its new acquisition. Two Cabinet Councils have been held on the subject of the transference of the capital to Rome. A Government architect has been sent to Rome to examine and report on the buildings suited for Ministerial offices. It has been decided to call Parliament together and lay the matter before them, but the Left insist on having the National Parliament convoked at Rome. Mazzini is still in prison.

The losses sustained by the Italian troops in the fight before Rome are 22 killed, including 3 officers, and 117 wounded, including 5 officers; 9300 prisoners were taken—namely, 4800 native troops and 4500 foreigners, making a total of 10,700 with those taken previously. In consequence of the disturbances in the Leonine City, caused by the attitude of the population towards the Pontifical gendarmes, the Pope has requested General Cadorna to send troops thither to maintain order. General Cadorna complied with this request.

In an article headed "Luther to the Rescue," the *Diritto* cites a passage from the *Unità Cattolica*, in which that organ of Ultramontanism expresses confidence that, when King William has disposed of France, he will interfere in Italy to restore the Pope's temporal power. The *Diritto* enlarges on the baseness of the clerical party, who would, it says, accept the aid, if it were to be had, of the Grand Turk, the Grand Lama, or a still more questionable personage, as readily as that of a heretic like the King of Prussia.

### SPAIN.

The question of the candidature to the throne of Spain has been revived, according to some of the Spanish journals. Señor Orense has published a manifesto, in which he says that all Spain would rise to repel the nomination of a Hohenzollern; and he

urges the formation of a Spanish Legion for the purpose of aiding France. All the deputies of the Republican party in the Cortes have signed a manifesto drawn up by Señor Castelar, which advocates the establishment of an Iberian Republic, occupying its proper place in a free Europe.

### BELGIUM.

A telegram from Belgium announces that "the railway service beyond Momignies, in the province of Hainault, is completely interrupted." The railway referred to is the Belgian one, which runs from Hastiere, by Mariembourg, Chimay, and Momignies, to Anor in the French department du Nord. The same telegram adds that "a rumour is current that the Belgian militiamen who had been sent back to their homes will be again called out for service." This rumour is likely to be true, and may be connected with the report that the Germans have demanded the surrender of Mezières-Charleville, close to the Belgian frontier, within twenty-four hours, with the alternative of bombardment. Of course the Belgian frontier would then require to be strongly guarded, as it was during the operations about Sedan.

The clerical party in Belgium are greatly enraged at the annexation of Rome to Italy; but, although their friends are in power, they fail to get any sympathy from the Government. The subject was mooted in the Senate by M. de Solvyns, who sought to compare the position of the Roman States, subjected to the right of the strongest, to the position in which Belgium might find herself under certain circumstances, and asked whether the Government had taken steps to protect the return of the Belgians in the service of the Pope to their native country. Baron d'Anethan replied that Belgium, as a neutral State, was obliged to act with prudence, but that, nevertheless, instructions had been sent to the Belgian Consuls in the Pontifical States to afford protection to the Belgian troops. He added that no Belgians were reported to have been killed in the fighting at the gates of Rome, though a few had been slightly wounded.

### GERMANY.

Herr Delbrück is reported to have concluded his negotiations at Munich for the closer union of Bavaria with North Germany.

The German Governments have entered into an agreement respecting the future of Alsace and Eastern Lorraine, which will be administered by central authorities in the name of the German Confederacy, and will be temporarily exempt from military conscriptions, and unrepresented in the central Parliaments.

### AUSTRIA.

At the sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath on Monday, Herr Hopfen was elected President by a great majority, and Herr Vidulich and Count Kuenburg were elected Vice-Presidents. The draught of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by Herr Pasolini, and adopted by a majority of one. A proposal of Herr Rechbauer, that the election of President should be postponed until the arrival of the Bohemian Deputies, was rejected by 68 against 67 votes.

### SERVIA.

The Skuptschina was opened on Wednesday by the Council of Regency. The Speech which was read from the Throne congratulated the country upon the progress made by it in prosperity and on the favourable position of its finances. The measures which have been taken for strengthening the army and arming the national forces were dilated upon, and an announcement was made that Serbia's foreign relations had been placed on a satisfactory footing, and that negotiations for freedom of commerce had been successfully carried on.

### RUSSIA.

It is reported, through Berlin, that Russia has given orders to prepare ammunition-waggons for immediate use in Western and Southern Europe, and that six field-telegraph corps have been formed at St. Petersburg. The St. Petersburg papers state, without eliciting official or semi-official contradiction, that from Sept. 17 fourteen military trains will be daily dispatched over the Moscow-Kursk Railway. Orders have also been given by the Russian Government to distribute among the army 276 hospital carriages, 144 apothecaries' vans, and 756 new iron pontoons. Regimental societies have been formed for victualling officers in war. A quantity of small-bore Berdan breech-loaders are said to be expected at St. Petersburg from Birmingham.

### THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Oliver P. Morton, the Senator from Indiana, has been appointed Minister to England, and accepts.

### THIBET.

By the arrival of the Indian mail, particulars have been received of the destruction caused by an earthquake on April 11 Thibet. The first shock was at five in the morning, but it was mild; at sunset the town of Bathang was shaken from end to end, and nearly all the houses, large and small, fell to the ground, burying half the population or more, in the ruins. Arsenals, magazines, "the large and splendid Lamaserai, tenanted by 3000 Lamas," all went at once into a vast grave. Then a furious wind sprang up, and then a fire broke out in Bathang, which began on the 11th and continued till the 23rd, burning up the living and the dead, and everything else that the earthquake had spared. 413 Lama priests, 19 Chinese soldiers, 38 Thibetan soldiers, all the Thibetan officials, and 2812 other people were destroyed.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The greatest excitement has been produced in the Cape Colony by the simultaneous discovery there of diamonds and Mormons. The President of the Free State Republic and his Ministers have abandoned the cares of office to become diamond-diggers, and the colonial press is urging Government action against the Mormons on the grounds of cruelty, immorality, and indecency.

CHRISTIAN CHARITY IN THE CHURCH.—We fear that, like other evils, scandals are infectious. We all know how lawlessness is apt to spread. Only on these principles can we explain the statement of a north country paper, that—"A week or two since, at the special request of Dr. Blackwood (the Rector of Myddleton Tyas, diocese of Ripon), the Rev. Dr. Steane (Baptist) preached in the parish church there. Those who are acquainted with the Rector of Myddleton Tyas, and know the liberal spirit which has long distinguished his ministry, will not be greatly surprised that he has ventured to recognise a Dissenter as a brother." For Dr. Blackwood's credit as a clergyman of the Church of England, still more for the credit of the Church herself, we hope that this unpardonable violation of Dr. Blackwood's ordination vows is a wicked slander. At any rate, it betrays the Bishop of Ripon to move instantly and vigorously in the matter, and if the assertion is true, to prosecute Dr. Blackwood. We will cordially help to get up a fund to aid the law expenses of the prosecution.—*English Churchman*.

EARL RUSSELL ON CONTRABAND OF WAR.—The Secretary of the Social Science Congress has received the following letter from Earl Russell:—"Minto, Hawick, Sept. 23.—Sir,—I have received your letter too late to avail myself of the proposal contained in it (to occupy the chair in the department of International Law). Had I remained in the neighbourhood I should have been proud of the honour of presiding this day in the International Law section. The question seems to be one rightly put.—Is it desirable to prohibit the exportation of contraband of war? This question has generally been resolved in the negative by writers on the law of nations; even the export of armed ships of war is not prohibited by these writers. The United States of America first, and the United Kingdom of the British Isles secondly, have departed from the rule in the instances of armed ships of war and enlisted troops; but these exceptions have given rise to complaints and conflicts which make it doubtful whether the obligations of neutral nations ought not rather to be diminished than multiplied. The German States at present complain that arms are sent to France by our manufacturers; at the same time coal is sent in large quantities to Hamburg, and will, no doubt, be used on the railways which convey German troops to the frontier, or even into the interior of France. If arms are not to be exported, can we expect that France will not complain that coal, manifestly intended for warlike purposes, is exported to the German Confederation without impediment? It appears to me that troops armed and organised, and ships armed and manned, ought not to be allowed by neutrals to leave their shores for the purpose of assisting either belligerent; but beyond this I would not go; in short, I would maintain the doctrine laid down by President Washington.—I remain, your obedient servant, RUSSELL."



## THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.—M. JULES FAVRE'S REPORT.

THE negotiations between M. Jules Favre and Count Bismarck on the subject of peace have failed, the French Government having determined to reject the terms of armistice offered to them. The following summary of M. Favre's report of the conversations he held with Count Bismarck has been published at Tours:—

The report of M. Jules Favre, dated the 21st ult., on his late negotiations at the head-quarters of the Prussian army, states that the day after its establishment the new Government received the representatives of all the Powers in Paris. North America, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal officially recognised the French Republic, the other Governments authorised their representatives to enter into semi-official relations with the new Government. M. Favre explains the various solutions of the situation which were proposed, such as a league of the neutral Powers, and says:—

"Time went on and the enemy came nearer, and I decided to take a direct step. Therefore, on Sept. 10, I asked M. de Bismarck if he was willing to enter into negotiations as to the conditions of an arrangement. His first reply was that he could not entertain any proposal, in consequence of the irregular character of our Government. However, he asked what guarantees we could offer for the execution of any treaty that might be concluded."

"The Minister of the Power which had acted as intermediary considered it desirable that I should not hesitate to proceed to the Prussian head-quarters. I decided to take this step, expressing at the same time my regret that the negotiations were not kept secret, as agreed upon."

M. Favre proceeds to relate his conversation with M. de Bismarck. He proclaimed France's love for liberty, but, at the same time, declared the unshakable resolution of the country to accept no condition which would convert the proposed peace into merely a short and threatening truce.

M. de Bismarck replied that if he believed a permanent peace possible he would conclude one at once. He maintained that the position of the present French Government was precarious, and that should Paris not be captured in a few days it would be overthrown by the populace, adding, "France will as little forget the capitulation of Sedan as Waterloo, or Sadowa, which did not concern you."

M. Jules Favre goes on to say:—"Count Bismarck maintained that the French nation had had a fixed intention to attack Germany. To any observations combating his assertions and explaining the causes of the war, and pressing him to state exactly his conditions of peace, M. de Bismarck replied distinctly that the security of his country compelled him to keep territory which would be a guarantee of safety, and he declared that the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, of the Moselle, with Metz, Chateau Salins, and Soissons, were indispensable, and that he could not relinquish them. To the objections that the consent of the people of whom he disposed was more than doubtful, and that the public law of Europe would not permit him to act without that, M. de Bismarck replied that he was aware of this, but said:—"As we shall shortly have another war with you, we intend to enter upon it in possession of all our advantages."

M. Favre hereupon remarked that Europe might find the pretensions of Prussia exorbitant, and might oppose them, adding:—"We will never accept them. We can perish as a nation, but we cannot dishonour ourselves. The country alone is competent to decide upon a cession of territory. We have no doubt as to its sentiments, but we will consult it. Finally, I urged that Prussia, carried away by the intoxication of victory, desired the destruction of France. M. de Bismarck protested against this; but to my demand for time to allow of the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, he replied that for that purpose an armistice was necessary, which he could not grant at any price."

"At the second interview, on the evening of the 19th, at Ferrières, M. de Bismarck appeared to allow himself to be persuaded about an armistice, which I asked should be for fifteen days; and on the following day, at eleven a.m., he sent me the following conditions:—viz., the occupation of Strasbourg, Toul, and Phalsburg; and as I told him that the Assembly would meet in Paris, he desired in that case to have the forts commanding the capital—Mont Valérien, for instance. I objected to this, that it would have been more simple to have asked for Paris at once. M. de Bismarck replied, 'Let us seek some other combination.' I spoke to him of the Constituent Assembly meeting at Tours, in which case no guarantee against Paris should be required. M. de Bismarck further demanded that the garrison of Strasbourg should surrender as prisoners of war. Having expressed my indignation at this proposal, M. de Bismarck went to consult the King, who accepted the second combination, but insisted that the garrison of Strasbourg should give themselves up as prisoners of war. My powers were now exhausted. I rose and took my leave, expressing to him my conviction that we should fight as long as we could find in Paris an element of resistance."

M. Favre, in his report, proceeds to explain the bearing of the interview. He sought for peace, and met with an inflexible determination to have conquest and war. He therefore now states the facts and communicates them to Europe.

On the 21st ult. M. Favre forwarded a despatch to M. de Bismarck, explaining that the Government of the National Defence would not subscribe to the conditions upon which the armistice was dependent. M. Favre states that his mission has not been useless, since it has removed the ambiguity in which Prussia had enveloped herself. She had declared that she attacked Napoleon and his soldiers, but respected the nation. "To-day we know what she desires."

In conclusion, he calls upon the country to rise, and either "to disavow the Ministry or fight to the bitter end."

In reference to this report, which was evidently known to Count Bismarck as soon as it was to the French Ministerial delegation at Tours, the following despatch, dated Sept. 27, has been issued from the German head-quarters at Ferrières:—"M. Jules Favre's report of his conversations with the Chancellor of the North German Confederation shows certainly a desire to give a truthful account of what took place, but is, nevertheless, inaccurate. The question of an armistice was the chief point to be discussed. As regards the cessions of territory, Count Bismarck would only state his views when the principle of a territorial cession should have been accepted."

## THE POLICY OF GERMANY.

COUNT BISMARCK has addressed the following circular to the diplomatic representatives of the North German Confederation:—

Meaux, Sept. 16.

Your Excellency is familiar with the circular which M. Jules Favre has addressed to the foreign representatives of France, in the name of the men for the present holding power in Paris, and who call themselves "Le Gouvernement de la Défense Nationale." I have learned, at the same time, that M. Thiers has entered upon a confidential mission to the foreign Courts; and I may presume that he will endeavour, on the one hand, to create a belief in the love for peace of the present Parisian Government; and, on the other, request the intervention of the neutral Powers in favour of a peace which shall deprive Germany of the fruits of her victories, and prevent every basis of peace which would make the next attack of France on Germany more difficult. We cannot believe in the sincerity of the desire of the present Government to make peace so long as it continues by its language and its acts at home to excite the passions of the people, and to increase the hatred and bitterness of a population stung by the sufferings of war, and to repudiate in advance every basis acceptable to Germany as unacceptable by France. By such a course it becomes impossible to make peace, for which the people should be prepared by calm words, and in terms corresponding to the gravity of the situation, if we are to believe that negotiations for peace with us are honestly intended. The demand that we should conclude an armistice without any guarantees for our conditions of peace could be founded only on the erroneous supposition that we lack military and political judgment, or are indifferent to the interests of Germany. Moreover, the hope entertained by the present rulers in Paris of a diplomatic or material intervention of the neutral Powers in favour of France prevents the French

people from seeing the necessity of peace. When the French nation becomes convinced that they having wanted only the war alone, and Germany having had to fight it out alone, and that they must also settle their account with Germany alone, they will soon put an end to their resistance, now surely unavailing. It would be an act of cruelty to the French people for the neutral Powers to permit the Parisian Government to cherish among the people hopes of intervention that cannot be realised, and thereby to lengthen the contest. We are far from any inclination to mix in the internal affairs of France. It is immaterial to us what kind of a Government the French people shall formally establish for themselves. The Government of the Emperor Napoleon has hitherto been the only one recognised by us. Our conditions of peace, with whatever Government, legitimate for the purpose, we may have to negotiate, are wholly independent of the question how or by whom the French nation is governed. They are prescribed to us by the nature of things, and by the law of self-defence, against a violent and hostile neighbour. The unanimous voice of the German Governments and German people demands that Germany shall be protected by better boundaries than we have had hitherto against the dangers and violence we have experienced from all French Governments for centuries. As long as France remains in possession of Strasbourg and Metz, so long is its offensive strategically stronger than our defensive power, so far as all South Germany and North Germany on the left bank of the Rhine are concerned. Strasbourg, in the possession of France, is a gate always wide open for attack on South Germany. In the hands of Germany, Strasbourg and Metz obtain a defensive character. In more than twenty wars we have never been the aggressors on France, and we demand of the latter nothing else than our safety in our own land, so often threatened by her. France, on the other hand, will regard any peace that may be made now as an armistice only; and, in order to avenge the present defeat, will attack us in the same quarrelsome and wanton manner as this year, as soon as it feels strong enough for it, from its own strength or from foreign alliances. In rendering it difficult for France, from whose initiative alone hitherto the disturbances of Europe have resulted, to resume the offensive, we at the same time act in the interest of Europe, which is that of peace. From Germany no disturbance of the European peace is to be feared. After having had this war forced upon us, which for four years, by our care and by restraining the feelings of our national self-respect, so incessantly outraged by France, we had prevented, we mean now, for our future safety, to demand the price of our mighty efforts. We shall demand only that which we must have for our defence. No body will be able to accuse us of want of moderation if we insist on this just and equitable demand. Your Excellency will make these views your own, and advocate them in discussions.

BISMARCK.

In a previous circular, dated Rheims, Sept. 13, Count Bismarck points out the necessity of obtaining better securities than goodwill as guarantees against another French attack—namely, material securities; and continues thus:—"We can only draw up our terms of peace with the aim of putting obstacles in the way of a French attack upon the Germans, and especially the hitherto unprotected South German frontier, in such a manner that we push far back those frontiers, and therewith the starting-point of an attack from France, and that we bring into the power of Germany, as a bulwark, those fortresses with which France has threatened us."

Herr von Thiele, in a circular to the representatives of the North German Confederation in Germany and abroad, states that the ruling powers in France having declined an armistice, and no recognised Government existing in Paris, and, moreover, the Government *de facto* having been transferred to Tours, all communication with and from Paris can only be carried on in so far as the military events may permit.

## THE HOME SECRETARY ON THE WAR.

THE Right Hon. H. A. Bruce addressed a meeting of his Renfrewshire constituents in the Trades' Hall, Glasgow, on Monday. There was a large and influential attendance, and the right hon. gentleman met with an enthusiastic reception. In the course of his speech Mr. Bruce said:—"We have been told that scenes we have witnessed in Europe are those which ought to inspire in us the greatest alarm for the safety of this country. Well, gentlemen, in the midst of all our sympathy for the sufferings of neighbouring countries, I think it is our duty to avail ourselves of any lessons which those sufferings may afford; and if, by giving vigilant attention to the scenes of the present war, we can discover in them the means of adding to the security of this country, that Government would be most blamable which did not avail itself of the knowledge thus acquired; but I confess that, although the subject is one of the greatest interest—one that ought to occupy, as I am sure it does occupy, the earnest attention of her Majesty's Government, and especially of those Ministers who are charged with the War Departments—I am not one of those who can discover in the present state of things any such immediate or pressing danger to this country as would lead us suddenly to change our system or to rush into rash resolutions. Where lies the danger to England? When France was at once a great military and naval Power there undoubtedly existed a certain amount of danger. The naval power of France was only inferior to that of this country; moreover, under the new system, warfare with new ships and new gunnery had not been tried, and it was impossible to say what the result of a naval action might be, or with whom might temporarily rest the command of the seas. France, besides, had a prodigious military power, which, once mistress of the seas, she might have brought into this country and perhaps found us incapable of resistance. That was a danger which had to be guarded against, and it was owing to the existence of that danger that means were not only taken of strengthening our ordinary appliances, but that the volunteer movement, which did so much credit to this country, took its rise. But where is the immediate danger now? Certainly not from France; she will have enough to do for many a year to come to repair the injury she has received in this war. Then, is it from Prussia? Undoubtedly the Prussian armies are so strong that at this moment we could hardly meet them upon equal terms in the field; but how is Prussia to transport her army here? How is she to reinforce it and to supply it with all the ponderous material of war without which no army can move? The thing itself hardly requires arguing, and it therefore seems to me that, while we should wisely turn to account the experience which we have gained during these last weeks, time enough is before us to enable us to do so cautiously. These questions raised are of the greatest importance. There are at present before us three systems from which to choose—the system of conscription in France, and men sent into the army for a certain period of service; the German system, by which every citizen is forced to take a portion of military duty upon himself in the course of his life; and our own system, depending mainly upon the voluntary devotion of our countrymen. Now, you cannot deal upon the same principle with forces so differently constituted. Take the volunteer system. We have some 180,000 volunteers; men who have devoted themselves patriotically to the service of their country; but if you mean to apply to them such stringent regulations as would alone make them a force equal in efficiency to the landwehr of Germany, we must call upon them for sacrifices of time, and more than time, which it is very hard indeed to require from volunteers. I have no doubt myself that, as this subject is more studied by the volunteers, they will show themselves more and more ready to undergo obligations which, perhaps, at this moment might be repugnant to them, and I quite admit that if no arrangement can be made with the volunteers by which we can ultimately depend upon the efficiency of the force in case of invasion, it may be necessary to recognise the whole of the question, and to put our defences on a more permanent footing. But I am sure you will agree with me that it is not until every expedient has been exhausted that we should do away with a force raised under remarkable circumstances and so creditable to the patriotism and honour of the country as the volunteer force; therefore I am of opinion that, though Mr. Cardwell may be charged with proceeding slowly in creation of a great reserve force, he is justified by the circumstances in doing so, and that a great change might have the effect of undoing that which has added so much to the strength of the country in the eyes of all Europe during past times—I mean that display of volunteer zeal in arming for defence of the country."

## THE KING OF ITALY AND THE POPE.

THE following letter was addressed by King Victor Emmanuel to the Pope, and sent to his Holiness by Count Ponza di San Martino, previous to the occupation of the Papal territory by his Majesty:—

Most Holy Father.—With the affection of a son, with the faith of a Catholic, with the loyalty of a King, with the sentiment of an Italian, I address myself again, as I have done formerly, to the heart of your Holiness. A storm full of perils threatens Europe. Favoured by the war which desolates the centre of the Continent, the party of the cosmopolitan revolution increases in courage and audacity, and is preparing to strike, especially in Italy and in the provinces governed by your Holiness, the last blows at the Monarchy and the Papacy. I know, most Holy Father, that the greatness of your soul would not fail below the greatness of events; but for me, a Catholic King and an Italian King, and as such guardian and surety, by the dispensation of Divine Providence and by the will of the nation, of the destinies of all Italians I feel the duty of taking, in face of Europe and of Catholicity, the responsibility of maintaining order in the peninsula and the security of the Holy See. Now, most Holy Father, the state of mind of the populations governed by your Holiness, and the presence among them of foreign troops coming from different places with different intentions, are a source of agitation and of perils evident to all. Chance or the effervescence of passions may lead to violence and to an effusion of blood, which it is my duty and yours, most Holy Father, to avoid and prevent. I see the indefensible necessity for the security of Italy and the Holy See that my troops, already guarding the frontiers, should advance and occupy the positions which shall be indispensable to the security of your Holiness and to the maintenance of order. Your Holiness will not see a hostile act in this measure of precaution. My Government and my forces will restrict themselves absolutely to an action conservative and tutelary of the rights, easily reconcilable, of the Roman populations with the inviolability of the Sovereign Pontiff and of his spiritual authority, and with the independence of the Holy See. If your Holiness, as I do not doubt, and as your sacred character and the goodness of your soul give me the right to hope, is inspired with a wish equal to mine of avoiding all conflict and escaping the danger of violence, you will be able to take, with Count Ponza di San Martino, who presents you this letter, and who is furnished with the necessary instructions by my Government, those measures which shall best conduce to the desired end. Will your Holiness permit me to hope still that the present moment, as solemn for Italy as for the Church and for the Papacy, will give occasion to the exercise of that spirit of benevolence which has never been extinguished in your heart towards this land, which is also your own country, and of those sentiments of conciliation which I have always studied with an indefatigable perseverance to translate into acts, in order that, while satisfying the national aspirations, the Chief of Catholicity, surrounded by the devotion of the Italian populations, might preserve on the banks of the Tiber a glorious seat independent of all human sovereignty. Your Holiness, in delivering Rome from the foreign troops, in freeing it from the continual peril of being the battle-field of subversive parties, will have accomplished a marvellous work, given peace to the Church, and shown to Europe, shocked by the horrors of war, how great battles can be won and immortal victories achieved by an act of justice and by a single word of affection. I beg your Holiness to bestow upon me your Apostolic benediction, and I renew to your Holiness the expression of my profound respect. Your Holiness's most humble, most obedient, and most devoted son.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Florence, Sept. 8.

A correspondent, writing from Florence on the 21st ult., thus describes an ovation given to the King of Italy, on receipt of the news of the occupation of Rome:—

If Rome can realise but a thousandth part of the friendly greetings and happy auguries sent to her in these days from all the chief cities of Italy, her position as capital promises to be a happy and a proud one. In this chorus of congratulation Florence, last night, magnanimously led the way. After I sent off my last night's letter, the popular demonstrations assumed proportions of which no anticipation could have been formed, and no indication had been given at the moment of my writing. The people flocked to the Piazza Pitti, demanded with loud cries that the regimental band there should strike up the Royal Anthem, and then kept cheering until the King made his appearance at the central balcony. There was a little delay before he came out, caused by some small decorative arrangements of the balcony—the hanging out a piece of tapestry—and perhaps from the Galantuomo himself having thought it becoming to don an attire, not indeed a court dress, yet more resembling a full-dress evening suit than his Majesty usually wears. He came out thrice to the balcony and courteously acknowledged the cheers of the crowd below. But on his reaching the theatre, just as the ballet was commencing, the popular demonstration given him there must have convinced him and the whole of his suite how deep-rooted was the feeling which had so long yearned and pined for the possession of the Eternal City. Stage and ballet were virtually ignored, the real representation of the evening being the ovation—again and again renewed—in honour of the Sovereign and of Rome. All the public buildings of Florence were illuminated; there had been no time to make preparation for a general private illumination, yet not a few houses were lighted up, and of these it was particularly observed the greater part belonged to old Florentine families. Bands of music paraded the streets until a late hour, and by no imaginable sign or symptom could any human being have divined that the transfer of the capital from Florence to Rome was other than a source of unimpaired patriotic rejoicing to the people of the city. That transfer, it is understood, will be effected with the greatest possible rapidity. The distinguished Neapolitan architect, Signor Cipolla, who has spent many years of his life in Rome and made the buildings of that city his special study, has been commissioned by the Government to repair thither without delay, and to report on the edifices best adapted, in his opinion, for Ministerial and other offices. Signor Cipolla has been much employed by the Government during its temporary sojourn at Florence; and the Ministry of War, as we learn from the new building of the national bank there, are his constructions.

## PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA.

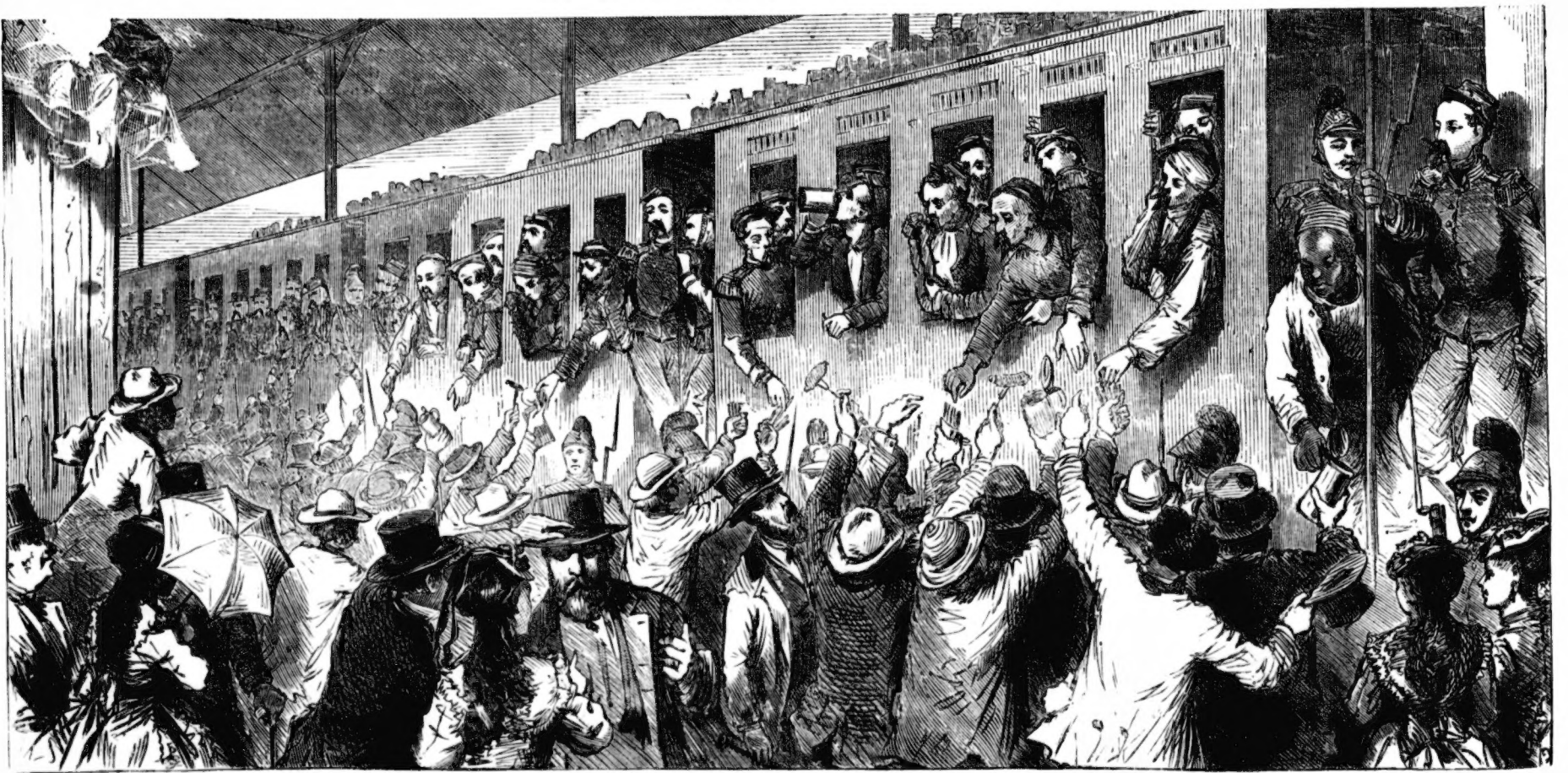
A PORTRAIT and Memoir of this distinguished Commander appeared in the ILLUSTRATED TIMES for Aug. 13; but we believe we need make no apology for again placing him before our readers in a somewhat different aspect. Prince Frederick Charles (popularly known as the "Red Prince," from the colour of the uniform of a regiment of cavalry of which he is honorary Colonel, and which he generally wears) is now sole Commander before Metz, his late colleague, General Steinmetz, having been relieved of active field duty and sent to his post as Governor-General of Posen. In reference to this event we extract the following bit of gossip from a Berlin letter in the *Telegraph* of Wednesday. The writer says:—"An 'open secret' is now very much discussed in Berlin circles, though the press is very reticent on the subject. General Steinmetz has been sent as Governor-General to Posen. Why? The official papers answer, simply because it is not desirable to have two commanders before Metz, Prince Frederick Charles being quite able to perform his work alone, while the creation of another army corps to the hands of General Steinmetz is neither necessary nor expedient. The rumour that both the Prince and General Steinmetz have fallen into displeasure with the King and General von Moltke is discontinued. Nevertheless, it is true. The plan of the war as defined by Von Moltke was endangered by the impetuosity of the leaders at Saarbrücken and before Metz. The victory won by the Crown Prince at Wörth might have had even more important, because more immediate, results, if the order to Prince Frederick Charles and to General Steinmetz that they should harass and distract the French, and not attack them, had been followed. Instead of merely keeping the foe in play, the two over-bold Generals led their troops into severe action at Spicheren, near Saarbrücken, and on Aug. 6, 14, and 16 before Metz. In these battles, it is true, the Prussians were victorious, but they lost about 13,000 men; and Bazaine, who might have been shut off from Metz, if, as Von Moltke wished, the Crown Prince had been allowed to surround him—as M'Mahon was afterwards surrounded at Sedan—was able to take refuge with 120,000 men in the fortress. The necessity of keeping seven army corps, comprising 210,000 men, before Metz might have been avoided, say military critics—with the very good warrant that their opinion is that of General von Moltke—if Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz had stuck to the task prescribed them. The heavy losses have vexed and grieved the King more, perhaps, than the invalidation of his success. He has latterly commanded that strong positions shall never be attacked in front."

A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF MESSRS. H. PIPER AND CO., of Rheims, who has just arrived in London—having passed through the Prussian lines with a safe conduct from General von Boon—states that both Rheims and Epéay are perfectly tranquil. So strict is the Prussian discipline that ten or twelve of their soldiers who had been found pilfering articles of private property were instantly shot.



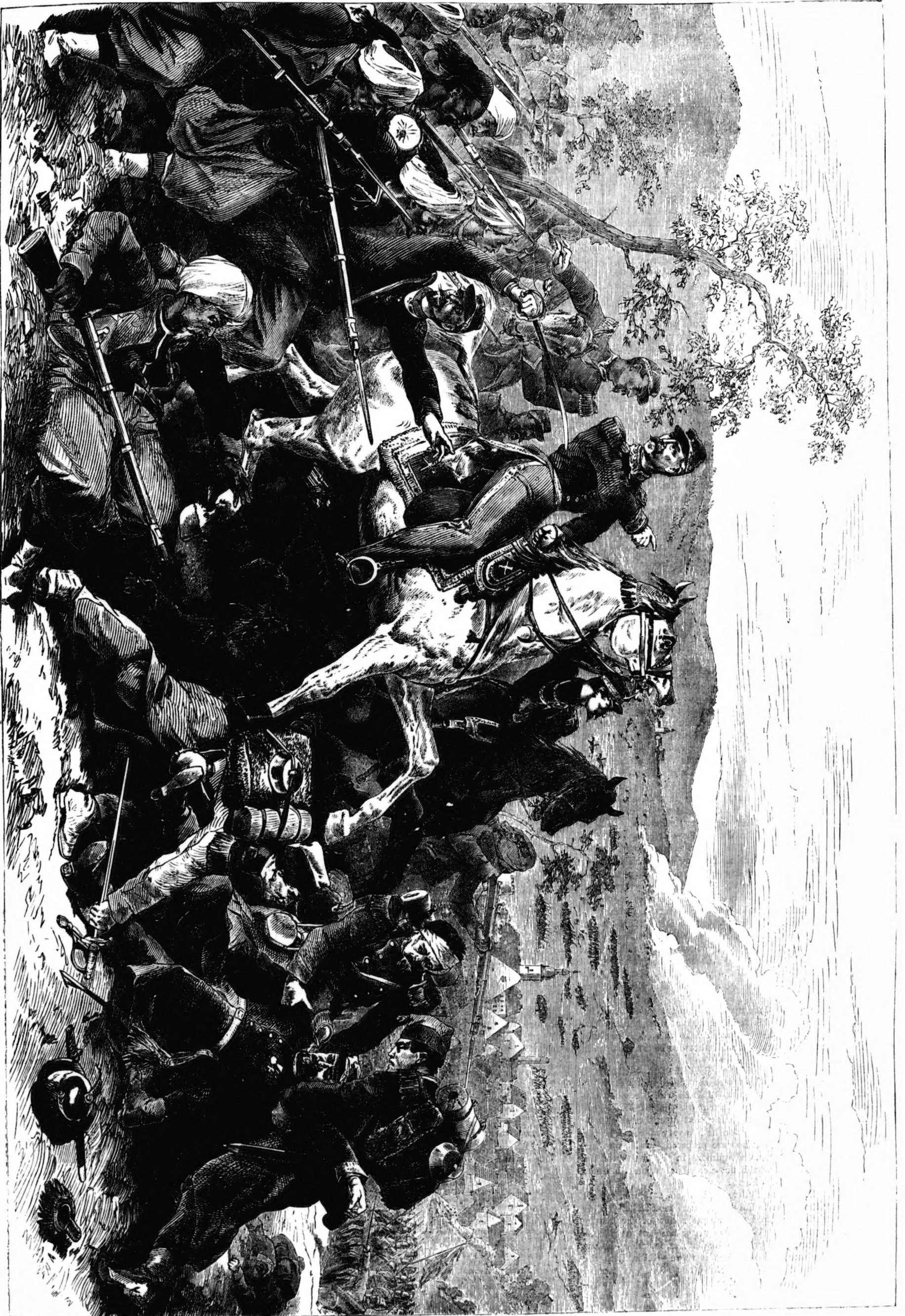


THE "RED PRINCE," FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA.



RECEPTION OF FRENCH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.—(SEE PAGE 222.)





MARSHAL MCMAHON IN THE BATTLE OF WORTH. (SEE PAGE 203.)



## REDUCED POSTAL TARIFF.

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## THE HAG WATERS.

NOT long ago the ILLUSTRATED TIMES called attention to the case of two men who were then in prison under clearly unjust sentences. Holden was very speedily liberated. In the case of Carver the sentence was unjust simply because the verdict was not supported by the evidence. In the case to which we now invite a moment's consideration the verdict is dead against it, and it is scarcely possible not to suppose that the summing up of the Judge must have been in some way defective.

It is not without a deep feeling of loathing that we bring the name of this wretched baby-farmer upon the page at all; but this Journal has so often and so vehemently insisted that the existing laws for the protection of children are insufficient, that it can well afford to be just in such a case as this.

Now, nobody thinks that the punishment of death would be in excess of the moral culpability of this most wretched woman; but we have not yet got so far as hanging on mere moral grounds. The question is, was the verdict in this case justified by the evidence? We assert that it was dead in the teeth of it. If the hag Waters was legally guilty of murder, how on earth is it made out that the father of the Welsh fasting girl was only guilty of manslaughter? In the face of the evidence, especially that of Dr. Pickstock, it would have been as reasonable to find this woman guilty of arson as it was to find her guilty of murder. There is no evidence that she did anything whatever for the express purpose of killing any one of the children; the evidence is positive that she was always sending for the doctor; and it cannot be proved that any one of the poor children died necessarily, in direct consequence of the treatment it received at her hands: in other words, there was a possibility of life in every one of them at the time of its removal. That she carried on a traffic which was practically traffic in killing infants; that she was glad in her heart when any one of them died; and that she, with a more or less muddled-headed knowledge of the fact, pursued a course which was calculated to put an end to the healthiest baby in the world; all this is clear. It is even probable that facts which we do not know about her career are worse than what we have in evidence. But this is not legal murder. It amounts to crime for which life-long imprisonment with hard labour would not be enough to satisfy one's natural notions of retribution; but what then? If the law is not strong enough to meet such cases, let it be altered. Most people would willingly see the woman executed; but we maintain that it cannot be done legally, that the verdict is an absurdity, that the Judge ought to have certified that it was against the evidence, and that the Home Secretary is once more called upon to perform the very difficult, and in this case very painful, duty of interfering to prevent an execution. The schoolmaster who, many years ago, administered a flogging of which a boy died was not found guilty of murder. Nor was the scoundrel Jacobs. And in the case of an old ogress, whose name we forget, who killed a child for a sum of money by deliberately stifling it under a mattress, some technical difficulty was allowed its full weight. Here there is no "technical" difficulty. We repeat, the verdict is dead in the teeth of the evidence. It was all very well for the Judge to "shed tears" while passing sentence on the prisoner, but it would have been more to the purpose if he had tried to "shed" a little common-sense upon the thick heads of the jury.

What should be done upon the general question of infanticide, and upon this form of it, is another matter; and it is precisely thick-headed people like these jurymen who block out the light which would otherwise be thrown upon it.

## EUGENE PELLETAN ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

Among the names which were contained in the first lists of the Provisional Government of Paris which reached this country, one of the most prominent was that of M. Eugène Pelletan. It was not surprising that attention should be turned to this gentleman, for he is a very able and highly cultivated man. But if he were prepared just now to act publicly upon his expressed opinions in the matter of the French frontier, he would not get along upon the same Ministry with M. Jules Favre.

In 1852 M. Eugène Pelletan published, at Paris, a book entitled "Profession de Foi du Dix-neuvième Siècle." This work consists of a rapid, picturesque review of the history of human progress. When the writer has got as far as modern France, his pilgrimage, he declares, is ended—he has touched the sacred shrine. She is there—Gallia with the fair locks, the Shulamite of the West. She was formed by Heaven to offer hospitality to Civilisation; and when Christianity appeared, Gallia knew it for her bridegroom. All this we fully expect from a Frenchman; but

what, according to M. Eugène Pelletan, is the boundary of France on the east? We have all read repeatedly of late a famous passage from M. Michelet, in which, after having passed the Vosges and come in sight of Strasburg, he exclaims that he is now in presence of another race—a race essentially Gothic. The opinion of M. Pelletan lies embedded in the following short paragraph, in translating which we have changed nothing but the tense, which in the original stands in the imperfect, simply for an artistic reason. "On the east and on the south," says M. Pelletan, this Gallia of the blonde hair, "has a girdle of mountains which protect the internal industry of the nation from the incessant disturbances of foreign invasion. Like Greece, like Italy, she is open on one frontier only, and accessible to attack by one breach alone. But here a double girdle of mountain ranges throws up in the midst a long series of buttressed forts from the Vosges to the Cévennes." Now, a girdle is outside of the dress; a frontier is a land boundary; and forts are placed outside of what is to be protected by them. If there is any force, then, in the metaphors of M. Eugène Pelletan, the line of the Vosges is the Heaven-appointed frontier of France. If Heaven, as he affirms, actually "designed the architecture" of France in order that she might make civilisation her guest, Heaven must have known its business when it gave her forts, a frontier, and a girdle in the mountain ranges of the south and east. We say nothing; but M. Eugène Pelletan is explicit, and perhaps his view is worth quoting at the present crisis.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has, it is said, within the last few days addressed a letter to the Empress Eugénie, expressive of sympathy with her in her misfortunes.

THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE and the Prince Imperial have left Hastings for Camden-place, Chislehurst, which her Majesty has taken for a time.

VISCOUNT DE LA GUERONNIÈRE, on landing at Marseilles from Constantinople, was arrested by some too zealous Republicans. Orders have been sent from Tours for his release.

GENERAL FLEURY, the late French Ambassador, is still in St. Petersburg. He is left by the revolution in great poverty, and a sale is going on of all his pictures, horses, and effects, including his wife's jewels and complete wardrobe.

MARSHAL M'MAHON, accompanied by his wife, arrived at Wiesbaden on Wednesday.

A FRENCH FLEET, consisting of thirteen ironclads, passed Dover on Wednesday afternoon from eastward, bound west.

MR. ALDERMAN DAKIN was elected Lord Mayor of London on Thursday afternoon.

THE NEW SHERIFFS FOR LONDON AND MIDDLESEX—Mr. Alderman Ouden and Mr. Robert Jones—on Wednesday assumed the duties of their office with the usual formalities. In the afternoon they entertained a select company at breakfast at the London Tavern.

THE REV. H. C. MAURICE, Curate of Hampden-with-Stowell, near North-leach, was bathing at Lowestoft, last Saturday, when, in consequence, it is supposed, of being seized with cramp, he sank and was drowned.

NOT A SINGLE ENGLISHMAN is taking part this year in the Belgian rifle-shooting competitions, and it is noted that very few of our countrymen are present even as spectators.

A DREADFUL FIRE broke out in the sugar refinery of Messrs. Meens Brothers, Antwerp, on Wednesday night. The building is entirely destroyed, and four adjoining houses were on fire.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN ALSACE has been localised within the limits of forty parishes, and it is believed that its further spread in the province is now effectually prevented.

THE POLICE AT CALAIS have received orders not to allow any Frenchman to leave the country, whether he is provided with a passport or not.

MR. GEORGE ODGER was arrested on his return from Paris, where he had gone to present an address of sympathy with the Republic, as a Prussian spy; but, after a temporary delay at Oissel on the Seine, he was released not much the worse.

THE CHAPEL AND BURIAL-GROUND attached to the Metropolitan District Asylum at Levensden were consecrated, on Monday, by the Bishop of Rochester. The asylum itself will in the course of a few days be ready for the reception of about 1500 lunatics.

IN THE DUTCH BUDGET FOR 1871 the expenditure is estimated at 96,426,423 florins, and the receipts at 86,764,193 florins. The Government proposes an increase of taxation and a loan of eight millions at a more favourable moment than the present. To make the necessary railways a loan of from thirty to thirty-five millions will be required.

AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, held, on Monday, at New-cross—Admiral the Hon. A. Duncombe, president, in the chair—it was unanimously resolved to admit five of the orphan sons left by officers lost in the Crimea, without submitting them to the delays and chances of an election by the subscribers.

M. ZAFFIROPOLO, a Greek merchant of Marseilles, has placed £120,000 at the disposal of the municipality for the purchase of rifles. The Mayor has asked for a loan of £400,000.

GENERAL SIR J. PENNEFATHER has been appointed to the post of Governor of Chelsea Hospital, vacant by the death of the late Sir A. Woodford.

HERR JACOBY, the Prussian Democrat, whose arrest was reported a few days ago, was guilty of the offence of making a speech in Königsberg, in which he maintained that the Germans had no right to annex Alsace and Lorraine to Germany by force against the will of the inhabitants.

THE NATIONAL RECEIPTS from April 1 to the 24th inst. amounted to £29,409,049, as against £33,123,064 for the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure for the same period was £31,473,774, as against £33,083,098. The balance standing to the credit of her Majesty's Government in the Bank of England was £3,864,891.

MRS. WATERS, the Brixton baby-farmer, was, last week, convicted of wilful murder at the Central Criminal Court and sentenced to death. Mrs. Ellis, her sister, pleaded guilty to the charge of obtaining money under false pretences, and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE OFFICIAL INQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF H.M.S. CAPTAIN was opened, on Tuesday, at Portsmouth, on board the Duke of Wellington, under the presidency of Admiral Sir James Hope. Mr. May, the only warrant officer who was saved—he having, it will be remembered, escaped with seventeen of the crew—was examined, and the statement which he had previously made was read. He and his fellow-survivors had no complaint to make against the officers and crew. The inquiry is still in progress.

THE ACORN CROP.—The oak-trees are this year loaded with acorns, and in many localities the farmers declare the crops to be the heaviest known for many years. In the deer parks the bucks are thriving fast upon the dropped acorns, and in several districts they are being harvested for pig feed in the winter. The weather prophets have it that the abundance of acorns is the omen of a coming hard winter.

A FRENCH OPINION OF THE EX-EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—The Legitimist *Union* comments upon the latest news from Wilhelmshöhe:—"Our readers know with what moderation we spoke of the fall of the Empire—that Empire which in the days of its strength we attacked not without some vigour. But the moment has arrived when silence would be weakness and the expression of indignation is a duty. Everybody remembers how the war was declared. The first communication on the subject made to the Corps Législatif was an ultimatum. From that moment it was perfectly clear that the Emperor had resolved upon war; and now this Emperor, who capitulated at Sedan with a superabundance of ignominy, has the impudence, in order to get himself well treated, to tell his conqueror that he was quite innocent of any desire for war, and that the French people is the guilty party. This adventurer, this bloody man of Dec. 2, this sole author of the disasters which overwhelm us, now separates his cause from that of the nation, seeks to shirk his constitutional responsibility, and throws upon us the vast weight of his own blunders. Nothing like this was ever seen in the history of our poor France, which was once glorious France. Other Sovereigns have miscalculated their force in war; other Sovereigns have been vanquished; but to tell such lies as Napoleon III. does to escape punishment, after having brought his country to ruin, is rare baseness and unprecedented cowardice."

## THE LOUNGER.

SIR HENRY EARLE LYTTON BULWER has lately come prominently to the front. He made several speeches during the last Session—a speech upon the Greek massacres; another upon the Belgian Treaty; a third upon mediation, I think; and since then he has written letters to the *Times* upon the last-mentioned subject. Therefore, as my custom is in such cases, I will tell you readers something—which, probably, most of them do not know—about Sir Henry. Sir Henry is the brother of Lord Lytton, better known to the world—at least, to the novel-reading world—as Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer. Sir Henry was born in 1804, two years before Lord Lytton. Sir Henry is, then, sixty-six years old. Not a great age, this; and, if Sir Henry's health were but sound, there might be still a good deal of work in him. But, alas! his health is shattered; so shattered that it is wonderful to me that he can, or should feel disposed to, take any part in public affairs. He walks with difficulty; he stands, whilst speaking, with difficulty; and it is with such difficulty that he gets his words out that it is painful to listen to him. But it is only his material frame that is weak. His mind is still clear and vigorous, and the spirit of the man is, notwithstanding his bodily infirmities, yet unconquered; and is, as we can see, ever exacting of his body more than it can perform. Sir Henry is by profession a diplomat, and has been actively engaged as such for forty years. In 1829 he began his diplomatic career as an attaché. He closed it, in 1866, as our Ambassador at Constantinople. Of course, there were intervals in his diplomatic career when he had nothing to do. But was he idle in those intervals? Not he. In 1830 he sat in the House of Commons for Wilton; in 1831-2 for Coventry; in 1834-7 for Marylebone; and in 1868, shattered as his health was, he stood a contest at Tamworth, and got returned. A brave, unbroken, restless spirit, then, has Sir Henry. Often have I looked upon him with amazement, as he crossed the lobby of the House, and thought, "Were I you, Sir Henry, I would cease working, and take what ease my bodily infirmities would allow me." But this Sir Henry will not do, we may be sure, but struggle on until "the weary wheels of life stand still at last." But, alas! though he has so brave a spirit, Sir Henry can work now to little or no effect. The truth is, if he could but see it, he is out of date, like that other stranded diplomat, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. The old era has passed away, the new has come. The old had long been growing dim, and when Lord Palmerston was gathered to his fathers it suddenly closed for ever, and for better or for worse, the new era dawned; and never again shall we have British Ministers ruffling it at foreign courts and confronting monarchs, in the Roman fashion, with a "Which will you have, peace or war?" The last time English diplomacy assumed this "stand and deliver" attitude, it involved us in the Crimean War, out of which we got no honour and no profit that, as we now know, we could not have got without all that frightful cost of carnage and money, if we had but adopted the stern but calm attitude of Austria and Prussia.

Never was Pope's famous line, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," better illustrated than it has been by that small knot of agitators, Messrs. Odger, Bradlaugh, Beesley, and company. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville are men of great abilities, vast experience, and boundless knowledge of all that is requisite to qualify them to perform the high functions of their positions. Moreover, they are men of wide and deep sympathies, and I am confident that it is the feeling of all sober, serious Englishmen that it is a blessed thing that we have got men so calm, wise, and experienced at the head of affairs whilst this terrible war is raging, and when the political and military systems of France have been tumbled into ruins as by an earthquake. Such a cataclysm might well make the wisest, bravest, calmest statesmen pause, aghast and perplexed for a time. But, though I have watched closely the course of affairs, I discern no sign of perplexity in the conduct of our rulers. My serious and confident belief is that they have done all that they could do; and it is certain that they have done more than any other neutral nation. Sir Henry Bulwer says that he feels convinced that if England, when the Prince of Hohenzollern withdrew from the candidature for the throne of Spain, had expressed her opinion in that tone and with that manner which he (Sir H.) now wishes her to assume, we should never have had that disastrous war which has disturbed, &c. &c. What tone and what manner? The peace or war—the stand and deliver—tone and manner, I suppose. At all events, he must mean a threatening tone and manner, for everything else but that was done. Well, we have had enough of that policy. Then, as Sir Henry knows, we could not possibly go to war; and to threaten when we did not mean to carry out our threat, would have made England simply ridiculous. And even if we had determined to fight, and had made the belligerents feel that we had so determined, could we really have prevented this war? Sir Henry says that we could; but I must think that he is singular in his opinion. But, nevertheless, there is some show of reason in Sir Henry's coming forward to give his advice. But the meddling by the officious gentlemen with affairs so infinitely above their capacity to understand would be too ridiculous to notice, if it were not likely to do mischief.

The logic of these gentlemen is curious and absurd. A Mr. Walter Burke and Sir Henry Hoare pleaded, at a meeting in St. James's Hall the other evening, that we ought to interfere in favour of France because the French soldiers fought side by side with our own in the Crimea. Yes, they did; but is our national policy to be determined by such a circumstance as that? This would not only be foolish, but impossible; for there is not a nation in Europe whose soldiers have not fought side by side with our own. Professor Beesley thinks we ought to interfere in behalf of the French because Count Bismarck has arrested Brunswick working men and Jacoby. Well, that is sad; but in the way of arbitrary arrests the Provisional Government of France has something to answer for; and has not England had to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act? But, in truth, all this is wide of the question. Then the learned Professor (Professor of History, not of logic, at University College) asks indignantly, "Why have we heard no utterance from Mr. Mill and Professor Fawcett?" In answer to which let me remark, Mr. Mill is now simply a private gentleman, and is under no obligation to take part in public affairs. Mr. Fawcett has, no doubt, good reasons for his absence; possibly he does not much like the company again. "Where are the metropolitan members?" asks the Professor. "We have only one here" (Sir Henry Hoare). This question is rather more pertinent. But, still, if the metropolitan members were obliged to be at the beck and call of every small knot of agitators who choose to call them theirs would be, indeed, a hard lot. Sir Henry Hoare was properly present, because, before a shot was fired, he openly expressed his sympathy with the Imperial invaders of Germany. Mr. Odger's idea that the silence of the Government is to be attributed to certain Royal German marriages is inexpressibly silly. One word more, and I will leave these gentlemen, probably never to mention them again. They are anxious that the Government of England should recognise the Republic of France. But there is no Republic. There is simply a provisional committee organised at Paris. It will be for France—all France—to determine, when France shall be able to speak, what Government she will have.

The above was written before I saw the *Manchester Examiner* and *Times* of Wednesday, which gives a report of Mr. Gladstone's admirable reply to the delegates on Tuesday. I think it right to mention this fact because his reply so harmonises with what I have said that it might be thought that I had seen Mr. Gladstone's address before I wrote. Mr. Gladstone's reply, in matter and tone, is all that could be wished, and ought to silence these people; but, knowing them as I do, I fear it will not. It is impossible to satisfy the egregious demands of vanity and conceit.

In a letter from Mayence, printed in a contemporary on Monday last, appeared this passage:—"There are constantly ladies outside making presents of money and cigars to the prisoners, through the



mediation of the Landwehr sentry. . . . The Landwehr men state that they have not yet met with any case of disobedience—the Turcos excepted, of whom one has been executed—or any attempt at escape. The only difficulty is to make them attend to cleanliness and bashfulness. The benevolent ladies who pay them a visit are sometimes not a little frightened by their free-and-easy ways. One can well believe the soldiers from the chosen home of the cancan—I beg pardon, of Civilisation—are capable of behaviour shocking to German ladies; but the story reminds me of the man who went to Abernethy, saying, "Oh! Doctor, it hurts me so whenever I lift my left arm to my head." "Then, why (the Beelzebub) do you lift your arm to your head?" replied Abernethy. The "benevolent ladies" are not described as nurses; so they might, perhaps, find other ways of being "benevolent" than that of "paying the men a visit." By-the-by, the Germans, though, in the North particularly, a very different people from the French, in point of morals, are not as decorous as the English generally; and once they were much less so. I have a copy of Goethe's "Hermann und Dorothea," printed at Brunswick in 1799, and illustrated with ten beautifully-done copperplates. A vile translation by Holcroft was printed by Cottle (Coleridge's Cottle), in 1801, and the "zehn kupfern" were brought over bodily and inserted without alteration, except in one case—where an unlucky Grace had been rendered by the Germans so gracefully that our English bashfulness had to intervene and modify the picture. It will be remembered that there are touches of "manners" (I speak not of the higher morals) in Carlyle's translation of "Wilhelm Meister" which he apologises for, and some which he declined to reproduce. We heard not long ago of caricatures at Berlin in which Prussian soldiers were administering the *châtiment de la confiance* to the Emperor, the Prince Imperial, and the — yes; so "Our Own Correspondent" wrote, incredible as it may appear. But perhaps these things would appear only in the lowest quarters, and would rank with the woodcuts in our *Petit* and the like. Let us hope so.

#### THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

A Scotchman who required the services of a lawyer went to one and told him his case against the person to be sued. "Is that all?" asked the man of law. "Oo ay, mon," said the Scot, "that's a' the truth; I leave ye to put the lees (lies) till't yerseel." There is truth in the report of a change of proprietorship at the *Fun* office; but somebody has been adding "lees till't." There is no truth whatever in the addition that the literary and artistic staff are to be changed; the only change in the position of Mr. Tom Hood, the editor, is that he will be enabled to do still more to improve the paper, which I refrain, without much effort, from calling "your facetious contemporary." Last week notice was taken in this corner of a fact well known to Englishmen of culture—namely, that the true criticism of Shakespeare began with the Germans. If there is anything worse about our splendid neighbours the French than their misintelligence and ridicule of Shakespeare, it is their intelligence and admiration of him. Even so sober a writer as M. Guizot adopts without a smile that old fool Aubrey's observation that when Shakespeare, in his capacity of youthful butcher, killed a calf, he would do it in a high style and make an oration over it, thus preparing himself for his destiny as a great tragedian. But M. Eugène Pelletan, in a book full of eloquence, acuteness, and French extravagance, goes further than this. "When Providence," says this distinguished writer, "sends forth into the world the poet of passion, it is in an epoch of tumult, and at the bottom of his agitated consciousness it takes care that there shall be an incessant moan. . . . The son of a butcher—a butcher, perhaps, himself for a portion of his youth—Shakespeare was enabled to question, face to face, the fearful enigma of bloodshed; he studied in the palpitating fibre of the sheep and the ox the secret throbs of suffering."

It must be remembered that this occurs in the midst of some really magnificent writing. But how can we expect sane war telegrams from people who "perpetrate" such lunacies? What can Count Bismarck (who, Heaven knows, is not beloved by me) do in negotiating with a people who applaud to the echo when a writer says that the inventor of the telescope "paid God a visit, and stole from him the secret of creation?" In another place M. Pelletan writes of Greek art in this manner; and in the translation I am now making I take care not to deepen a single absurdity:—"Aspasia has just sung the burning hymn of Sappho to the genius of Greece, personified in Pericles, seated at her knees. The last quiver of the ascending strophe wanders in a smile upon her lip, which is even now thrilling with the last kiss of her lover. Her breast, swelling with inspiration, palpitates to the living rhythm of the hymn, visible under the purple robe, transparent as vapour. Her uncertain finger, restlessly traversing the lyre, snatches from the chords one last, last harmony. . . . The fresh breeze without, laden with perfume of Hymettus, murmurs softly in the tapestry. The dancing-girls stand motionless, leaning each on the shoulder of her sister, awaiting, under their violet crowns, the signal of the flutes to begin." Now, a new paragraph:—"The silent lover"—that's Pericles—"moved in every fibre of his soul, reclines his head upon the breast of the glowing muse"—that's Aspasia—"and pours out his breath in long aspirations." Now, another new paragraph:—"Greek art was born of that kiss." Sir, I drop the pen, exhausted; but with a reserve of strong admiration for this eloquent writer when in his senses.

#### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

I am glad to see "Amy Robsart" at DRURY LANE. This is the theatre of all others for historical and spectacular drama, and the success of Mr. Tom Taylor's play at the Queen's has evidently not been lost upon Mr. Chatterton. I do not quite go with those who talk so largely about the intellectual mission of the stage. People go to the theatre not to be taught, but to be amused. This is the first thing to be obtained—amusement. Still, I totally disagree with those managers who hold that the rowdiest entertainment is the most profitable. Without falling back upon the melodrama of the Haymarket and the police courts, it is possible to suggest, if it is not possible to instruct. Now, "Amy Robsart" is a suggestive drama. It suggests the perusal of Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth." It suggests the Elizabethan age. It takes us back to another portion of history, and, by means of costume and manner, tells us something about that age. I do not pretend to say that Mr. J. B. Howard is very like what the Earl of Leicester was, and I certainly hope that Varney and Tressilian were nothing like Mr. T. C. King or Mr. Morton Taveres. Amy Robsart was very likely, in the poetical imagination of Sir Walter, something like Miss Neilson; and Miss Fanny Addison has evidently read her history in order to get an idea of Queen Elizabeth. However, the costumes, the masques, the gallantry, the etiquette, and the impertinences of Queen Elizabeth's Court, are better worth studying than Mr. Boucicault's sponging-houses and railway trains. We come away from "Amy Robsart" in a better and purer frame of mind than from "Formosa." Historical or romantic drama is a very excellent thing in its way, and Drury Lane is certainly the place for it. As a gorgeous spectacle, "Amy Robsart" will be best remembered. It is not a very difficult task, I imagine, to carve a novel like "Kenilworth" into four acts, and the literary ingenuity required in making Sir Walter Scott's characters talk Sir Walter Scott is not prodigious. Mr. Halliday appears to have a specialty for this work. He has dramatised Dickens in the same fashion; and now that he has commenced with the Waverley novels, there is no knowing where he will end. The story does not move much for three acts, but when we get to the fourth we are carried away in a whirlwind. The action is so rapid that one can scarcely follow it. I must congratulate Mr. Halliday on his final sensation scene. No French dramatist could have made his curtain fall more neatly. This was excellent. There is always something, somehow, tawdry in the Drury Lane *mise en scène*. It is all very smart, but occasionally

I notice a bit not in very good taste, and wonder if Mr. Beverley is always responsible for the work which is ticketed with his name. The Drury Lane mounting, though it glitters, is as the furniture of Tottenham-court-road to the furniture of Berners-street. I do not notice the same effects at the Gaiety or the Princess's. But there is a something about Drury Lane which offends the educated eye. Still, as a spectacle, "Amy Robsart" will delight. Of the acting not very much can be said. Heavy five-act tragedians are ill at ease in romantic drama. They wear fine clothe, but they never forget to strut or bellow. Mr. Morton Taveres did not show at all to advantage. He is the grimmest of tragedians. Miss Neilson is pretty as ever, and mannered as usual. Her affectations are now so well known that they may fairly be pronounced stageisms. I suppose pretty actresses can be educated up to a certain pitch. Miss Neilson is falling just at the point of excellence at which Miss Kate Terry broke down. I thought at one time she would have been a shining light, but she has disappointed me lately. Miss Fanny Addison is very clever, but it is quite true she has no presence. Mrs. Davenport played Queen Elizabeth, at the Lyceum, much better some short time back. As for Mr. Brittain Wright, I wish he would go back to Hoxton, or Shoreditch, or wherever he comes from. What pleases the East does not necessarily fascinate the West.

The Gaiety management has revised Donizetti's "Betty," a pretty little operetta, with plenty of melody in it. Madame Florence Lancia is the soprano, Mr. W. H. Cummings the tenor, and Mr. Aynsley Cook the bass. The singing was capital, and the choruses never went better. I am glad to see Herr Meyer Lutz back again.

To-night (Saturday) the HOLBORN opens, with Mr. Sefton Parry's sporting drama, called "The Odds;" and plenty of good things are promised at the GLOBE, where Miss Bessie Alayne commences a campaign under the sheltering wing of Mr. Walter Lacy.

#### FINE ARTS.

##### GALLERY OF THE NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, OLD BOND-STREET.

AN exhibition of pictures, which are afterwards to be sold for the benefit of the widows and children of Germans killed in the war, should attract many visitors, and might almost be regarded, from one point of view, as being beyond, or, at any rate, beside the mark of ordinary criticism. It may be unfortunate that these two results are incompatible; but it is certainly fortunate that the present collection of pictures in the gallery at Old Bond-street may challenge benevolence without deprecating honest comments on the intrinsic merit of a large number of the works exhibited.

That this effort should be made on behalf of the widows and orphans of Germans only, is not the consequence of any special national sympathy, for there are comparatively few pictures of German artists in the exhibition. The reasons for devoting the proceeds to the German families bereaved by the war were twofold—first, the great difficulty of combining the French and German cause together, as can be done in any scheme for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers; and, secondly, the far greater and more urgent need of Germany, where the army is so largely composed of married men who are the fathers of families, and whose untimely death leaves their widows and orphans destitute. So far, however, from there being any other motive in this determination, there is more than one French name among the list of artists, and the original promoters of the undertaking would certainly be found willing to co-operate in forming another collection for the relief of French sufferers.

It need hardly be said that the first attraction to ordinary visitors is the group of pictures sent by the Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Louise, and the most interesting of these is a very clever painting executed on a large pearl oyster shell. This is entitled, "Little Anglers," and signed "Victoria, Pss. Royal, April, 1870," and consists of the figures of two children on the banks of a stream, the tints of the pearl being very effectively made to render the appearance of sky and water. More suggestive of the object of the exhibition is a chromolithograph from a water-colour drawing by her Royal Highness, made at the time of the Crimean War, and representing the discovery by a woman of her dead husband amidst the slain. A very careful and well executed picture, called "Widowed and Childless," which is signed "V." and two others, "The Church Door" and "St. Elizabeth Distributing Alms," both painted in 1868, complete the contributions of the Crown Princess to the gallery. Princess Louise sends a picture representing the ministrations of Sisters of Mercy on the battle-field, and two admirably executed busts, one of Princess Amélie of Saxe-Coburg and the other of Prince Leopold. Near these, on the chimney-piece, are two other very excellent busts of the Prince and Princess of Wales, by Count Gleichen.

Among the most prominent and noteworthy pictures in the collection must be included that with which the catalogue commences—a marine painting by W. Peró, who also contributes a stirring little scene, with remarkable force and colour, called "Retreating French Cuirassiers." Of the numerous small paintings, full of suggestion and with admirable finish, Mrs. Davidson Kemp's "Latest Telegram," representing an old Chelsea pensioner with a newspaper, is an early example, while Mr. Eyre Crowe sends a capital German subject called "Returning from Church." "A Young Fox," by Clara von Wilde, is a spirited bit of animal life; and a more peaceful subject is Mr. Thorpe's "Returning from the Fair," representing a flock of sheep coming along a country road. One of the most intensely-characteristic bits in the whole exhibition, however, is "Le Bulletin de la Guerre," by D. Col, a representation of two ancient cronies discussing the position of affairs in an old-fashioned kitchen. "The Old Grandmother," by C. Webb, is also a capital bit of real life, nothing in the way of snuffiness or dingy apparel being extenuated. Mr. W. J. Bottomley sends three admirable little bits, in his own characteristic style; and Mrs. Marrable contributes one of her fine samples of woodland scenery, "Looking from Bramhill Park towards Hackfield-common." "Rest," by G. Pope, is a nun weary with working in the garden. The picture represents her leaning on her spade, and at once attracts attention to the careful handling and colour. Mr. Perry's "Spanish Fan-Seller" is a bright and well-finished work; and a pretty child standing at an old orchard gate, through which the blooms can be seen on the trees, is a very tender picture, by Mrs. I. K. Thomson.

Of flower-subjects there are some very exquisite examples, which include "Westmorland Primroses," by H. Stirling; "Apple Blossoms," by Haynes Williams; and "Polyanthus and Furze," by D. A. Williamson. Mr. P. Priolo sends a small picture full of figures, "Joseph's Cup found in Benjamin's Sack;" and Mr. J. A. Pasquier a good suggestive group, entitled "The Monk's Story," representing a gay party of cavaliers and ladies listening to some solemn legend at a tomb in an old church. There are numerous landscape and rustic pieces by artists already famous; and among the more pronounced of them is a remarkable charcoal sketch of Black Gang Chine, by Mr. Mason Jackson, which, though it is in the corner by the stairs, cannot fail to arrest attention by its vigour and the evidence of practised handling. We must conclude the present notice with Carl Haag's two fine little pictures of a Venetian archer—a study painted in 1853, in his fine early style—and the study of a head, exhibiting his beauty of touch and consummate ease of drawing. It should be mentioned, however, that the size of all the pictures in the exhibition is adapted to the dimensions of ordinary rooms (there are no large works), and that the prices are not merely fancy prices; while a considerable number among the best works there are already devoted to "The Prize Drawing," which is to be made the last two days of the present year, at the German Academy in Hanway-street, and tickets for which are issued at a shilling each, or in books containing twenty tickets for a sovereign.

#### THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

OUR Engraving shows the aspect of the stores of the National Society for Affording Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, at the head of which is Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., as chairman of committee. The society also has a numerous list of distinguished patrons and patronesses, among whom are several members of the Royal family and numerous persons eminent in almost every position of life. The offices are at 2, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, where contributions of money and materials may be sent.

The objects of the society are thus set forth by the promoters:—"Our aim is not in any way political—it is absolutely impartial. It does not attempt to interfere with organised State machinery or military medical staff, but only to assist them in relieving the miseries of war. It recognises in every sick and wounded soldier, of every nation, a subject for its solicitude. Its aim is to relieve the physical pain and the mental trouble of the wounded man from the moment of his wound to the date of his restoration to his friends. While England is not at war, this society will send surgeons and nurses, speaking the language of the belligerents, medical comforts of every kind, and whatever stores or supplies it may learn there is most need of for the care of the sick and wounded of both armies equally and impartially. Its agents, with the head-quarters of both armies, will from time to time communicate the chief wants, and they will be supplied; and where it appears that grants of money will be the most efficacious mode of sending help, money will be sent. The society works under the red cross, adopted by the Governments of Europe at the Convention of Geneva as the badge of neutrality. Its agents are respected as neutral, and succour the wounded of both sides alike. If it were not self-evident that such must be the case, it is sufficiently proved by a study of the last great wars—Crimean (1854-5), Italian (1859), Danish (1864), Bohemian and Italian (1866), as well as the American War of 1861-4—that the medical staff of armies is invariably utterly unable to cope with the mass of suffering which follows a great battle. At Solferino there were nearly 42,000 killed and wounded. Between May 4 and June 20, 1864, there were 8487 killed, and 44,261 wounded, in the campaign in America. At Königgrätz, or Sadowa, there were upwards of 20,000 wounded. Three days and three nights passed before the wounded could be collected from the field, after this battle. After the battle of Gitschin, in the same campaign, wounded men were forty-eight hours without nourishment of any kind. This society will assist the French and Prussian societies to relieve this misery—will send its own delegates to the field of battle, if possible; or will take charge of wounded men in hospitals, freeing French and German surgeons and nurses for duty in the immediate front. Organisation is necessary, funds are necessary, action must be immediate. Help given immediately is everything. Two days' delay after a battle, and the help might almost as well never be sent. The first two days' help is worth that of the next ten. Finally, to guard and nourish the wounded soldier as he lies on the battle-field, to remove him thence, to give him immediate surgical aid, to make his pain as light as possible by whatever comforts can alleviate it, to nurse him, communicate with his friends, and cure him, if possible, is the aim of the society's operations."

The articles required for the operations of the society include, besides medicines, surgical instruments and appliances, &c., old linen (free from seams or hems) and square pieces of soft linen of various sizes; bandages (calico, linen, and flannel, rolled and lengths marked), width two to four inches, length three to ten yards—calico for bandages must be washed previously; lint; charpie (to be made of clean white soft linen)—cut the linen into small pieces, unravel it, and mix the threads up softly, avoiding hard threads or knots; different qualities of linen must not be mixed; the linen must be perfectly clean. Pillow-cases, blankets, woollen shawls, sheets, towels, coats, jackets, trousers, shirts (flannel, cotton, or linen); jerseys, cholera-belts (flannel, 3 ft. long and 8 in. broad, with three strong tapes at each end, and at the distance of 6 in. from one end); drawers, socks, slippers; pillows stuffed with paper, horsehair, feathers, or seaweed; air and water cushions and beds, ice-bags of gutta-percha or oil silk, waterproof sheeting, gutta-percha tissue, oil silk, sponges, cotton wool, waxed silk thread; nets for head wounds, made of coarse soft cotton thread, with a runner; mattress-cases, surgical instruments and appliances, chloroform, chlorodyne, sal volatile, Condy's fluid, and carbolic acid; concentrated meat essences—Liebig's, &c.; arrowroot, tea, cocoa, &c.

The average expenditure of the society is now £50,000 monthly. It sends out between five and six tons daily of medicines, food, clothing, &c. The principal part of the vaults of St. Martin's Church have been turned into vast store-cellars, the memorial tablets of the departed being on the walls just over the spots where the bales and boxes are placed preparatory to being dispatched by rail. Here are a hundred large boxes containing chloroform, all ready for sending away; and behind immense quantities of sheeting, shirtings, bandages, extract of meat, and almost every sort of article suitable for the use, comfort, and cure of those in need—bottled ales and stout, for instance, being spoken of only by the hundred dozen. A part of the warehouse behind the National Gallery, has been lent by the Government as a store; and here also goes on the same process of receiving, sorting, packing, and dispatching of supplies as at the other offices and stores, 2, St. Martin's-place. The railway companies heartily co-operate with the society, and afford valuable aid by conveying its goods free of charge.

Twelve ambulance waggons, manufactured in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, have been dispatched this week to the seat of war, via Belgium. They are marked with the red cross and the words "Ambulance Anglaise," and are constructed and furnished on the most approved system.

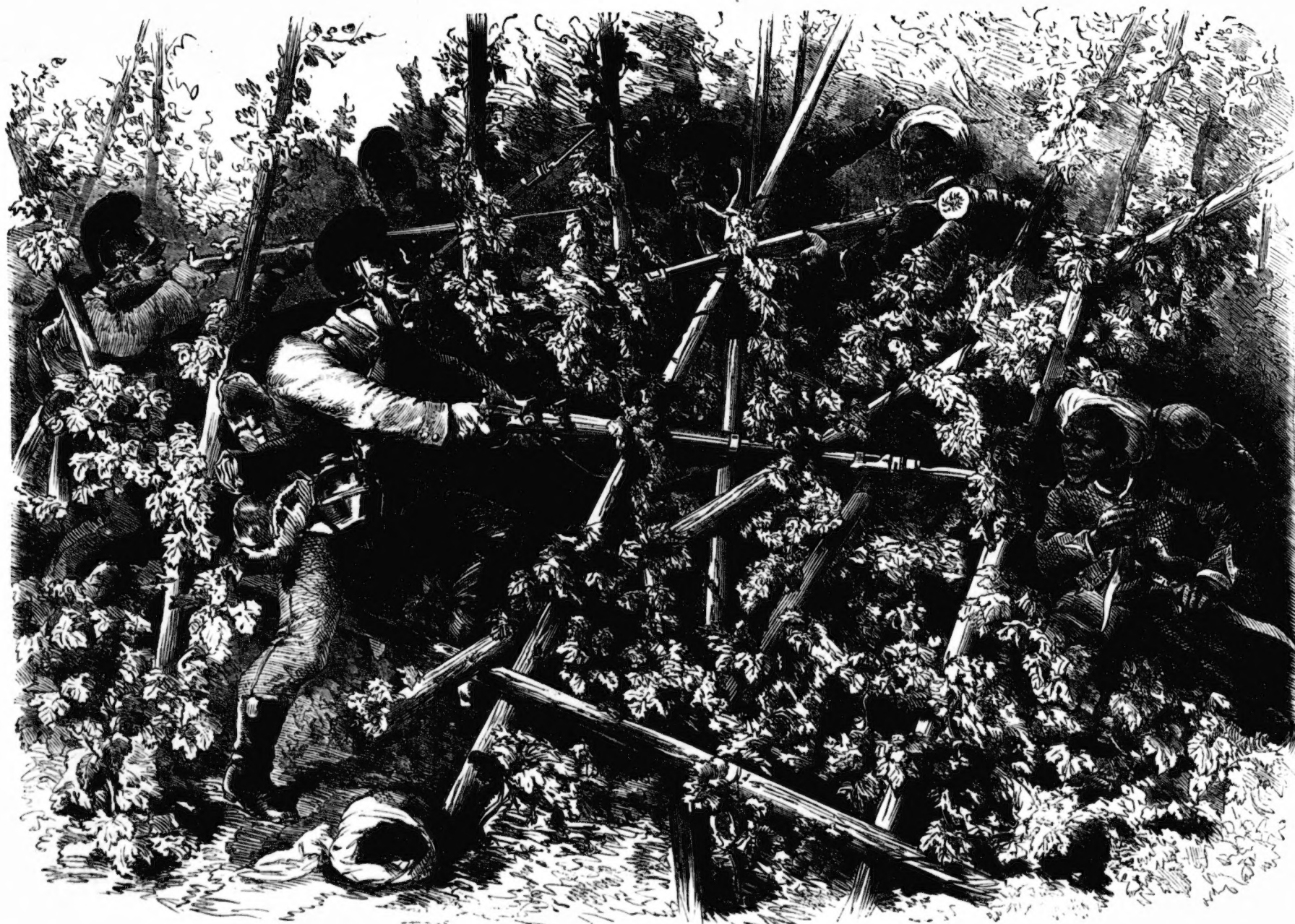
THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.—The waste spaces on the Victoria Embankment have within the last few weeks been undergoing conversion into what promises to be a most agreeable feature of this splendid thoroughfare. The ground has been laid out by experienced gardeners as far as has been deemed practicable; and instead of the heap of rubble with which it was covered a month since, sloping banks are now to be seen covered with grass, and neat pathways, the borders of which are planted with ground-ivy. The space lying between Waterloo and Charing-cross Bridges is, in fact, so far completed that it is stated it will soon be opened to the public. It will be planted with trees and shrubs, and no expense will be spared to render it worthy of its position.

THE WORKING CLASSES AND THE WAR.—A crowded meeting was held at St. James's Hall, last Saturday evening, to urge the Government to recognise the French Republic, and to protest against the continuance of the war. Mr. Congreve was in the chair, and the principal speakers were Colonel Dickson, Mr. Bradlaugh, Professor Beesley, Sir Henry Hoare, M.P., and Mr. Odger. Mr. H. Richard, Mr. C. Gilpin, Sir Charles Dike, Professor Fawcett, Mr. P. A. Taylor, Sir Henry Hoare, and Mr. John Stuart Mill had all, it was stated, been asked to attend, but Sir Henry Hoare was the only one who had accepted the invitation. Mr. Taylor had excused himself and the others had not answered. Professor Beesley said that his interpretation of the extraordinary silence of the Government at the present time was, that we had a Government who did not know their own minds. The Government, on this and all other questions, had neither principle nor policy of their own, but lived in a "hand-to-mouth" sort of way, their only anxiety being to get through one session of Parliament after another as soon as possible, and when they were questioned as to their policy, they looked to a number of anonymous journalists to tell them. The Government, Mr. Beesley went on to say, had not moved because no opinions had been offered; and he pointed out that Mr. Mill, Professor Fawcett, and the metropolitan members, who usually gave opinions were silent now too, and remained away from platforms. As public men had, he said, abstained from giving the people their advice, the people should give their public men their advice. An address to Mr. Gladstone was adopted calling upon the Government to recognise the French Republic, and to "take the initiative, with the other great Powers, in the office of mediators between the conquerors and the defeated, so that no stipulation dishonourable to the people of France may impede the signature of an immediate armistice." A resolution protesting against any territorial spoliation of France and a congratulatory address to the French people on the position taken by M. Jules Favre in his second circular were also adopted.



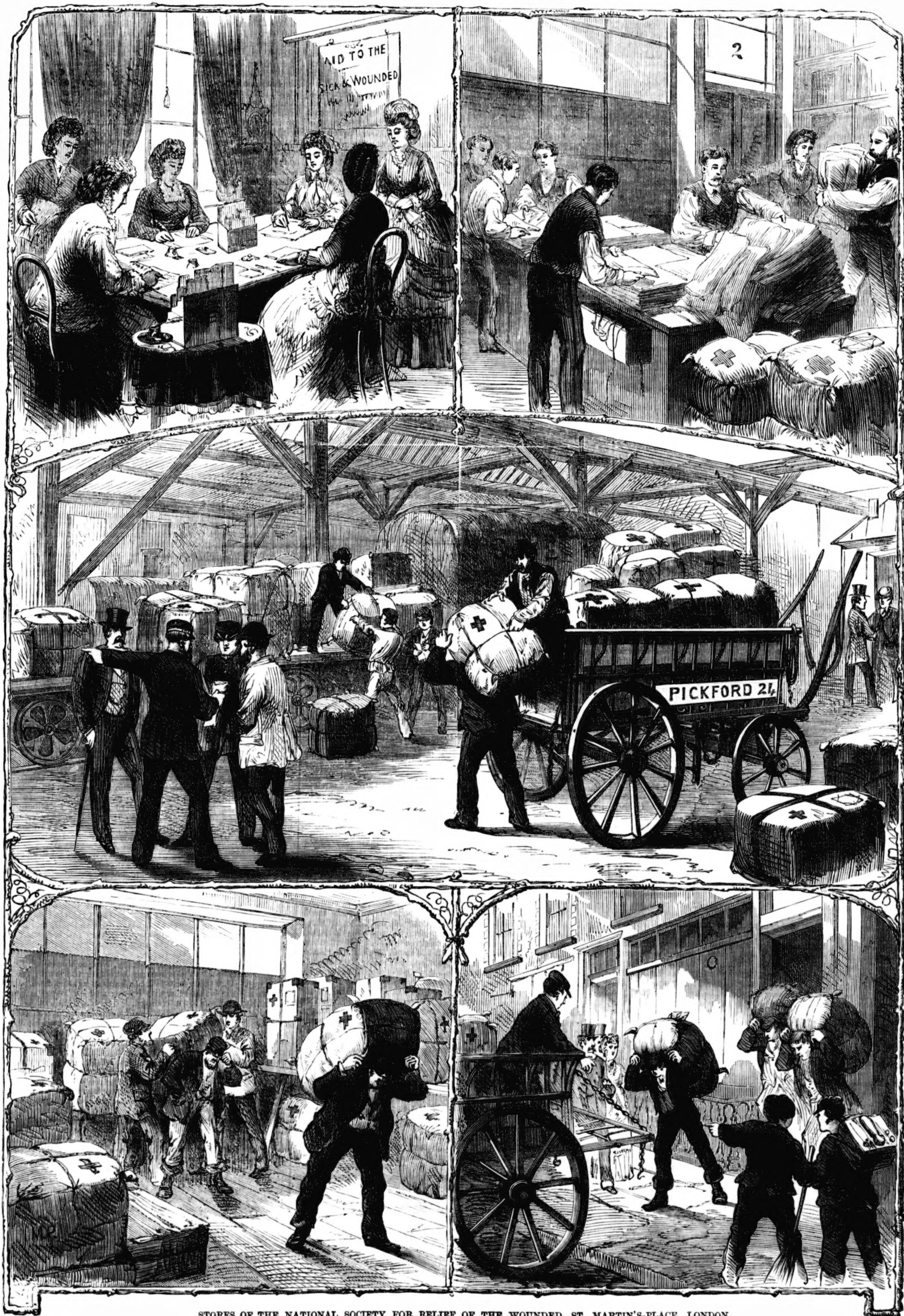


WAR INCIDENTS: UHLANS FORAGING.—(SEE PAGE 222.)



FIGHT IN A HOP-GARDEN AT WEISSENBURG.—(SEE PAGE 222.)





STORES OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF THE WOUNDED, ST. MARTIN'S-PLACE, LONDON.



## ENGLAND AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

DEPUTATION TO MR. GLADSTONE.

A NUMEROUSLY attended deputation, organised by the Labour Representation League, and consisting of officers and representatives of about one hundred of the leading London and provincial trade societies and other industrial organisations, waited by appointment, on Tuesday afternoon, on Mr. Gladstone, in Downing-street. Messrs. R. Latham, G. Howell, R. Applegarth, G. Potter, Lloyd Jones, Druitt, and several other members of the deputation, addressed the Premier at some length, pointing out the great dissatisfaction that existed throughout the country, and especially amongst the working classes, at the non-recognition of the French Republic by her Majesty's Government; and also that the spoliation of France by an annexation of her territory by Germany would sow the seeds of a future war, and lead to complications dangerous to the peace of the whole of Europe. They urged upon her Majesty's Government that they should use their influence with the German Government to induce it to refrain from insisting upon any annexation of territory on the terms of peace, in the full belief that if this course was adopted the terrible war might be brought to a speedy and honourable termination, without further humiliation to the French nation. Mr. Osborne observed that an opinion was prevalent that the Government had not been sufficiently outspoken on the subject of the war, and that their lukewarmness was attributed to dynastic intrigue in some form or other.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said he was sensible of the fact that they had not the same opportunities of obtaining information with regard to the conduct of the Government from day to day as they would have during the Session of Parliament. He was very glad to be able to make to them a frank explanation on the principal subject which they had brought before him. He would reverse the order of the resolutions which they had presented to him, and would consider them in the following order:—First, that relating to the system of international arbitration; second, that relating to mediation for the purpose of bringing about the close of hostilities; and, third, that referring to the recognition of the French Government. As regarded international arbitration or reference to the good offices of a third party in cases where a quarrel appeared to be impending, he did not believe that there was a single shade of difference, so far as he could judge, between their sentiments and those of the Government. Fortunately, as far as principle was concerned, it did not depend upon the Government to inaugurate that system, strictly speaking, because at the Conference which accompanied the Peace of Paris in 1856 the principle of such a system was recommended to the consideration of all the Powers with all the authority which the voice of united Europe could give. Where her Majesty's Government had been concerned they had not declined to recognise that principle, and they had endeavoured to urge it in the present case when this great and terrible war was on the point of breaking out. They had urged it on both parties. As regarded the second point—the desire that the Government should exercise its influence for the purpose of bringing about a cessation of hostilities between France and Germany—the deputation could not desire that cessation more earnestly than the Government did. They could not be more earnest in the wish that an opportunity should be found where they could exercise an influence for that purpose. He must say he thought that nothing could be more unjust than the charge of lukewarmness, if it were made by any one, against the Government of this country, with respect to averting the war before it arose. There was no step which it was possible for them to take for the purpose of averting the war which was not taken. As to the feeling with which those steps had been taken, the subject had been their constant care by day and by night, and their measures were taken after the best consideration, and with all the earnestness of purpose which it was possible for the Government to give, and when they came to the close of Parliament, they advised a declaration in the Speech from the Throne, in the most solemn manner that it could be made, that they would be on the constant watch for any opportunity of a useful nature. Until now all that they had been able to do was to adopt measures for bringing the two parties face to face. That was obviously the first step to be taken; and her Majesty's Government would continue to do as they had hitherto done—to watch for any opening that might be offered, and then by the best judgment they could form to make such representations and to take such steps as would contribute to the restoration of peace. The deputation had spoken of the feeling of the working men of this country and the feeling of the working population of Germany, or, as it had been called, the democratic feeling of Germany. With regard to the feeling of the working men of this country, he shared that sentiment that had been described to him in the desire that this terrible bloodshed should cease. But they must expect great nations to claim for themselves to be in the first instance and in the last resort the proper judges of their own affairs. He hoped great weight would be given by the parties now engaged in war to the opinions of the neutral Powers; and he was quite satisfied that whenever the neutral Powers were listened to, this country would be listened to with a weight not inferior to that of any other State. But it was very necessary before the neutral Powers should determine upon so grave a step as that of offering with weight of authority a recommendation to the belligerent Powers, that they should see their way very clearly as to the precise form of that which they undertook to recommend. With regard to the views of the belligerent Powers themselves, the deputation had spoken of what had been called the democratic sentiment of Germany. Of course he had made no inquiry at all as to what was the democratic or what the aristocratic sentiment of Germany; but what he understood to be meant was that there was a strong party in Germany favourable to peace and favourable to the retention of the present territorial boundary. If that party was a powerful one in Germany, it was able to speak its mind; if it was not able to do so, he was afraid the inference must be that it was not yet a powerful party in Germany; but he entirely concurred with the deputation, as he was sure his colleagues would if they had been present, in the hope that the expression of the opinion of Germany on this subject might be perfectly free; and that, if there were parties disposed to leniency of terms as compared with severity of terms, no attempt would be made by authority to prevent the free utterance of their sentiments. Therefore, all that could be said then was, that the Government would watch from day to day for that opportunity they longed for; and if any such opportunity had occurred, it would have been seized eagerly. They came now to the main point of this discussion, for the position of the Government in France was the threshold of this question, as had been seen in the recent discussions that had taken place between M. Jules Favre and Count Bismarck. With respect to the existence of the Government in France, he entirely accepted what had been said as to the principles upon which our Government ought to proceed. It was alleged that dynastic interests had been at work to prevent the recognition of the Government of France, and that there was some contrast to be found between the tardiness in recognising the present Government and the rapidity with which the Government of a different form and origin was recognised on a former occasion. He assured them that was not so. I will now set before you (said Mr. Gladstone) the views of her Majesty's Government. Let us see what is recognition of a Government. Now, we are in relation, through our regular diplomatic organisation, with those who now constitute the Government of France. Some reference has been made to their position, and how they claim consideration. On that I feel very strongly. Even if the men who constitute the Government were questionable in point of character, I do not think it would be for us to criticise them; but, on the contrary, I believe them to be men of honour, character, and intellect. Therefore, do not suppose anything like a cessation of intercourse is signified by the fact that official recognition has not taken place. I am far from saying that the great question of recognition is un-

important, because undoubtedly the question of recognition is an acknowledgment that a combination of men has acquired a certain position, and that recognition undoubtedly strengthens them. I am anxious that should be accurately understood. I think we have no business to inquire whether France prefers one Government or another. I am almost ashamed to answer the gentleman who spoke about "dynastic influences." There is no "dynastic influence." If it could be shown we are proceeding on principles less favourable to the Government of France than any other Government, we should be adjudged wrong in the face of the whole world. Our business is to proceed upon principles of perfect equality, and look impartially upon any Government that may be established in France, independently of its being Democratic, Parliamentary, Monarchical, or whatever it may be. Then what is the principle on which we are to proceed? That we acknowledge it as the Government of France which France chooses to accept for herself. But, as it is not our business to lag behind in that respect, so it is not our business to go before France. Before the Government exercising power in France has been recognised we are to be expected to pronounce an opinion which France has not expressed? What is the position of the Government now exercising power in Paris and Tours? How did they describe themselves? They are not themselves carrying out the Government. They have been appointed for the calling together of some body—referring their case to that body, and deriving their title from the approval of that body. Now surely it is plain that we cannot travel faster than France in this matter; and we cannot travel faster than the present Government of France. The recognition of the late Empire of France did not take place until after the vote of the people. The vote of the people took place on the 1st of the month, and the recognition took place on the 4th. We were in hopes the vote of France was going to take place on Oct. 2; and if it did take place then we should not have been less prompt than any former Government has been to recognise that which has been established. But if you step in before the judgment of the people you are really recognising that which the great, high-minded, and civilised people of France have not recognised themselves. That is the state of the case.

Mr. Hales: In the state of France the vote could not be arrived at.

Mr. Gladstone: Is that a reason why we should say it has been arrived at?

Mr. Lloyd Jones: As soon as France pronounces for herself, will the British Government recognise the Government of her choice?

Mr. Gladstone: I shall have no objection to that, but we must form the best judgment we can for ourselves.

Mr. Lloyd Jones: You did not speak about the dismemberment of France—whether the Government would be disposed to prevent the dismemberment of the country by Prussia. We feel there is great danger in that.

Mr. Gladstone: With regard to the terms on which any such peace may be made, those are matters of the greatest gravity. It must be very plain that anything we have to say we must say to the parties concerned; and what I presume you object to is handing people of one country to another against their will.

The deputation then withdrew.

## MUSIC.

As usual, the Crystal Palace concerts are first in the field—the opening performance taking place to-day. A prospectus has been issued, from which we learn that the series will consist of twenty-six concerts, twelve before and fourteen after Christmas—Mr. Manns again acting as conductor. As regards general conditions, the public are told that "the band and chorus will be maintained at the same number and efficiency as during last season, and the programmes will be selected on the same principles as those of former years. The standard works of the great masters will be performed with all the care possible, new works of importance will be brought forward when practicable, and every endeavour made to maintain the width of range and excellence of performance on which the Crystal Palace Concerts have achieved their reputation." This is satisfactory as far as it goes; but we should have preferred more definite promises. Previous seasons have been made attractive by a long list of novelties announced beforehand. Why is not this the case now? It cannot be that novelties are wanting; that the audiences are careless about them, or that there are obstacles in the way of presentation. It may be, however, that Messrs. Grove and Manns have a series of pleasant surprises in store; and this is the interpretation we choose to put upon the reticence of the prospectus. The distinctive feature of the Crystal Palace scheme is in connection with the centenary of Beethoven's birth—the great master first saw the light in 1770—an event which is to be appropriately celebrated by the performance of all his symphonies, "with such of his overtures, concertos, and other compositions, both vocal and orchestral, as can be introduced." We have nothing but praise for this excellent arrangement; one far more useful, if less imposing, than any grand demonstration such as those to which the Crystal Palace has accustomed us. The admirers of Beethoven will now hear all his chief works in rapid succession, and, to some extent, in chronological order; moreover, they will hear them under the best possible conditions; for, says the prospectus, "all that intimate acquaintance, affectionate study, and careful rehearsal can do will be done to put these immortal works before the subscribers to the Saturday Concerts in a fuller and finer light than they have hitherto been presented, and thus do fitting honour to the great master of the modern oratorio." Remembering that those who speak have both the means and inclination to carry out their promises, there is good reason for satisfaction with the prospect. The programme of to-day makes a good first instalment. It contains, for example, Beethoven's symphony No. 1 and his pianoforte concerto No. 4 (played by Mr. Charles Hallé), the overture to "Oberon," Sullivan's "Overture di Ballo" (written for the late Birmingham festival), and several interesting songs, to be sung by Miss Edith Wynne and Mr. Vernon Rigby, among them being "I mourn as a dove," from Mr. Benedict's "St. Peter."

In justice to the music connected with the Workmen's International Exhibition, it should be observed that oratorio performances now alternate with others of a less instructive kind. We are glad to see this, and to encourage it; the more so because so fine an opportunity of inculcating good taste rarely occurs. An audience who could not be drawn by the attractions of genuine music is secured by those of the exhibition; and the hare being caught—a first essential, according to Mrs. Glasse—it would be a thousand pities not to cook it properly.

An announcement that the Queen has accepted the dedication of Mr. Benedict's oratorio "St. Peter" reminds us of another to the effect that the work is shortly to be performed in London. By whom we know not, but the Sacred Harmonic Society ought to do itself the honour. It claims to be, and is, the first of our associations for the performance of sacred music, and the position has duties as well as privileges. One of those duties is too obvious for further specification.

NEW PEER.—Sir J. Young, the Governor-General of Canada, is, it is said, to be created a peer, and will take the title of Baron Lisgar, of Lisgar and Ballieborough, in the county of Cavan. The new peer is the son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Young, Bart., was born in 1807, educated at Eton and Corpus Christi, Oxford, was called to the bar in 1834, was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Cavan, for which he was one of the members in the Conservative interest from 1831 till March, 1855. In 1848 he succeeded his father as second Baronet. From 1841 until 1844 he was a Lord of the Treasury; was Secretary to the Treasury in the two succeeding years, and Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1852 to 1855. At that time he became Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, which office he held until 1859. In the next year he was appointed Governor of New South Wales; and finally, in 1868, succeeded Lord Monck in the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

## PUBLIC OPINION IN GERMANY.

As public opinion in Germany is likely to have much influence in determining the terms of peace, when peace shall be made, it is interesting to know what the tone of that opinion is. The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Carlsruhe thus reports it:—

"Your readers are probably aware that not only has much been written about Alsace and Lorraine in German newspapers, but that the fate of these two provinces has been discussed in many German pamphlets. I have read the most important of these pamphlets. The two which have attracted most notice are from the pens of Wolfgang Menzel, an historical writer of some note, and Professor Wagner. A second edition of the latter was called for ten days after the appearance of the first. Both contain a clear and interesting account of the circumstances under which Alsace and Lorraine were obtained by France. It is proved conclusively that there was a time, and that not remote, when these provinces were purely and entirely German; and it is maintained, with a great appearance of probability, that their Frenchification is still very incomplete. The people commonly speak of their French neighbours as 'Welsche'—an epithet which implies what the Greeks meant when they spoke of the rest of the world as barbarians, and what the Chinese mean when they characterise foreigners as red-haired devils. Nor do the French regard the Alsatians as people in all things resembling themselves. When a French peasant wishes to express his intention of visiting an Alsatian village he says that he is going to Germany. The historical evidence brought forward with a view to prove how entirely German Alsace is may be put aside as of little practical import. It is comparatively unimportant to allege that Alsace is German because Sifrid, the hero of the Nibelungen, when hunting among the Vosges mountains, was treacherously slain while stooping to quench his thirst at a well. That Otfrid, the earliest writer of German rhymes, should have composed hymns in Weissenburg, his native place, is certainly quite as interesting a fact as that the Crown Prince should have beaten the French there; yet it is probable that the victory of the modern German soldiers will have more influence in determining the future of Alsace than the life and works of the old German poet. Nor is the fact that the Emperor Barbarossa held his court at Hagenau of more real weight than the fact that Count Bonin has chosen that place for the seat of his Government. It is one thing to write the history of Alsace, another to settle its fate.

"The German writers I have named are specially opposed to incorporating really French soil with Germany. They contend, however, that in reuniting Alsace and German Lorraine to the Fatherland they are doing an act of simple justice and unquestioned expediency. Professor Wagner says that France went to war in order to annex a piece of German territory, and that the war ought not to end until what is actually German territory shall have been taken from France. The French argue that to do this would be unjust. They give another version to the vulgar doctrine that what is yours is mine, and what is mine is my own. They readily take a large slice from Italy, and they have taken several large slices from Germany; yet they make an outcry about spoliation when they are forcibly compelled to return any portion of the ill-gotten gains. The Germans make no pretensions to being uniformly and unswervingly logical; but they maintain that they are perfectly justified in making the Rhine, what it once was, a German stream and not what it recently has been, a German boundary. When warned that the loss of Alsace and a part of Lorraine will be a perpetual thorn in the side of France and may be made the plea for a future war, they reply that the defeat which the French army has sustained would of itself suffice to inspire the French with thoughts of revenge, and that they will be all the more ready to fight if they practically learn that they will lose no territory in the event of utter failure. Moreover, they hold that so long as the Vosges mountains form the boundary line between the two nations; and so long as Metz and Strasbourg are in German hands, the French will not only hesitate before they attack Germany again, but will assuredly get the worst of it if they do. I employ, not only the arguments, but the words of the Germans, when I write not about the French Government, but the French nation. It is their conviction that the people of France are inimical to the people of Germany, and that the appropriation of German territory is considered by the French as at once perfectly legitimate and exceedingly desirable. The 'National History' and the speeches of Thiers have been read in Germany, and the applause with which the sentiments in both have been greeted by the countrymen of the historian and the statesman has been noted as fraught with significance. What Victor Hugo and Alfred de Musset have written about the Rhine is also well known in Germany. It is remarked that, when the former beseeches the Germans to spare Paris, he gives no pledge that he would, if he had the power, spare the Germans a single humiliation. The truth is, the Germans seem to feel they have many old scores to settle with the French. They think that their neighbour has been much of a boaster and a little of a bully. They have long submitted to the overweening assumption of a superiority which they considered as simply imaginary, and they are not sorry to be able to demonstrate that they are not to be denounced and insulted with impunity. They wish to live at peace with France, and they believe that the chances of a lasting peace will be increased if France be not only thoroughly humbled but materially weakened. I have stated the case as put by the majority of Germans. Yet I should imperfectly fulfil my task if I omitted to set forth the view taken and upheld by a small minority. The latter protest against the projected annexation. According to them the act would be wrong in itself, and it would be the source of innumerable woes. A very few base their opposition on the ground that they are averse to giving the French any cause for complaint in the future. They believe that if Germany acted with unparalleled magnanimity, France would be won over by gratitude, and would become hereafter the warm friend of Germany. But those who talk the loudest against dismembering France are the same men who oppose and have always opposed the unity of their own country. They are known as 'Particularists'—that is, men who would maintain unaltered the territorial subdivisions and petty governments which still hinder Germany from acting in concert and displaying the strength of a united country. These men would welcome the dismemberment of Prussia as the best thing which could befall their land. Indeed, they are chiefly influenced by hatred of Prussia and by a dread of Prussian supremacy. They would like to see the King of Hanover get his own again, and the free city of Frankfurt reinstated in its ancient privileges. These men are the Jacobites of Germany; friends of lost causes and railers against all change. It need hardly be added that no opposition they may offer will influence or alter the actual result. Having indicated as faithfully as lies in my power the direction of the current of German opinion on the question of Alsace and Lorraine, let me conclude by briefly stating what I have been able to learn with regard to the view taken by the people of Alsace. I have conversed with large numbers of Alsatians, and have been greatly struck with their readiness to accept what will probably be their lot. The younger people are decidedly French in feeling and opinion, but those of middle age lean unmistakably to the land of their ancestors. The priests have done much to inflame the people against the Germans, and, in the case of the more ignorant peasants, they have been very successful. The Lutheran clergymen have been quite as fanatical and unfair as the Roman Catholic priests. The Lutherans tell their flocks that the Prussians are resolved to compel them to become Roman Catholics, while the Roman Catholics allege that the object of the Prussians is to force the Catholics to abjure the true religion of Rome and embrace the heresies of Luther. The people have also been told that Prussia is the aggressor, and that she went to war simply because she coveted the rich valleys of the Vosges mountains. Indeed, the facts have been as grossly perverted in Alsace as in Paris. Not a few persons expected to find the German soldiers barbarians of the most terrible description, savages like the



Comanches or the Sioux. Unfortunately for the permanence of this belief, the French soldiers passed through Alsace before the Germans. The inhabitants were surprised to find that the latter treated them more considerately than the former, and that they paid for what they took, and were guilty of no excesses. Old men, women, and children who fled precipitately as soon as they heard that the Germans were coming, returned from their places of shelter in the woods and among the mountains as soon as the tidings reached them of the way in which the Germans behaved. The market places are as crowded now as they were two months ago; the villages which have not been destroyed by the accidents of war give no outward signs of the country being in the occupation of an army detested by the inhabitants. I do not know whether the Lutheran clergymen or the Roman Catholics have begun to speak the truth to their flocks, nor can I tell whether they have reconciled themselves to the new order of things. But they must now refrain from circulating deliberate falsehoods about the Germans. The Governor-General of Alsace has pledged himself to leave them at liberty to mind their own affairs, provided they abstain from deliberately working mischief. My knowledge of Alsace is but superficial; my experience of the people is but limited; the conclusions I form may be misleading. Yet, unless all that I have heard and witnessed have been illusory, I feel confident that Alsace will never be to Germany a new Poland or a second Venetia.

The correspondent of the same journal at Berlin puts the matter a little differently. He says:—"There are those who begin to believe that it would have been best for the people of Germany not to have had so much success. They are showing signs of losing their better judgment and their sense of right and justice under it, and of assuming the very rôle which France has played so long, and which they themselves have so strongly and justly denounced. Germany can whip the world now; what need we care for others? Such is the universal cry. If a wise and good man among them dares to raise his voice, and utter words of wisdom and caution, as did Johann Jacoby at Königsberg, the city of the great Kant, the military power lays hold of him and drowns his voice behind prison doors. The arrest of that unswerving and single-minded patriot, one of the few, if not the only, consistent public man in Germany, for the crime of raising his voice for peace, for the Republic in France, and against doing violence to the people of Alsace and Lorraine, seems an act unworthy of a great Government. . . . It is the South German States who insist upon the taking of Alsace and the German-speaking portion of Lorraine as the price of their entering the German Confederation. The North, I think, might be persuaded, notwithstanding all the present public clamour, that it would be best to forego the annexation of those unwilling provinces; but their South German brethren say they must be protected against sudden inroads and attacks by France; that it is for that end they have fought and that they so readily agreed to consider the declaration of war by France to Prussia as a 'casus foederis,' and so the deed will be done."

The German Liberals, however, are not by any means satisfied about the wisdom of the annexation policy. The *Cologne Gazette*, the chief organ of the party, expresses itself thus:—"The doctrine that Metz is a gate for attack in the hands of France, while in our hands it would be a guarantee for peace, seems to us utterly opposed to all reason and fairness. Every other nation would have the same right as ourselves to put forward claims for a better strategic frontier, and this would produce endless wars. . . . Every acquisition of territory belonging to another nation must be certainly regarded as a conquest, and rejected accordingly. It would be a singular reason, indeed, for our conquering Metz if we said we conquered it because we Germans are a nation which is incapable of making conquests." But though the *Gazette* opposes the annexation of Metz, it thinks that Germany has a perfect right to take Alsace and the German portion of Lorraine, "because the inhabitants of those districts form part of the German nation." At the same time it admits that there are many people in Germany of Dr. Jacoby's way of thinking, being opposed to territorial acquisitions of any kind. In commercial and manufacturing circles, it says, there already prevails great alarm at the prospect of the tremendous competition to which German manufacturers would be exposed if the productions of Alsace were admitted duty free into the German market. Others, many of them good Conservatives, urge that the doctrine of nationalities is not applicable in this case, as its essential condition—the willingness of the population—is wanting, and Prussia would have to govern the new province as if they were in a state of siege. This opinion, adds the *Cologne Gazette*, is stated by many ardent German patriots who thoroughly know the country and its people. Another important and Liberal paper, the *Ostdeutsche Zeitung*, declares that the fortress of Metz "would, in the hands of Germany, be a constant menace to France, as it has hitherto been to Germany."—*Full Mail Gazette*.

**WHITWORTH SCHOLARSHIPS FOR 1870.**—The award of the ten Whitworth Scholarships of £100 each for the year 1870 has just been made to the undermentioned candidates:—To those examined as students:—W. Garrett, nineteen years of age, student, London; James Taylor, twenty-one years of age, mechanic, Adam; J. A. Griffiths, twenty-two years of age, engineer student, Middleton; H. W. McGann, seventeen years of age, student, Liverpool; J. Perry, twenty years of age, engineer, Belfast. To those examined as workmen:—Edward Tomkins, twenty-four years of age, engineer and draughtsman, Manchester; William Dodgson, twenty-five years of age, mechanic, Manchester; Frank Salter, twenty-one years of age, mechanical engineer, Leamington; W. S. Hall, twenty-five years of age, engineering draughtsman, Nottingham; H. Dyer, twenty-one years of age, mechanical engineer, Glasgow.

**THE LATE ACCIDENT TO THE IRISH MAIL.**—The Coroner's inquest respecting the death of the sufferers by the late accident to the Irish mail-train at Tamworth was concluded last Saturday. Edwin Smith, the chief guard of the train, said that the distance-signals at North Bridge, Tamworth, were all right on the morning of the accident, and he only saw that the main signal was against them after the driver had commenced blowing his whistle to apply the brakes, as if in distress. On looking out he found the brakes on, and thought the guard's van and engine-brake were on fire, from the number of sparks flying from the wheels. He at once applied his brake, and then he felt a shock as the train went on to the siding, and a crash as the engine went through the top block and toppled over into the river Anker. Higgins, the signaller at the southern end of the station, stated that it was the duty of Evans to warn him of the approach of the mail-train by one blow on his gong. He (Higgins) had his points set for the "stop block" as usual; if he had received a signal even after the train had gone on to the siding, he should have put his points for the main line, and have brought the mail from the siding again on the main line. He kept his portion of the main line clear, and if Evans had done the same there would have been no accident. Henry Stafford, the foreman at Tamworth station, attributed the accident to Evans, who should always have kept his points open for the main line. Evans had been on duty from 6.30 p.m. on the previous evening, and would have been relieved at the same time in the morning. He (Stafford) received telegrams stating that the mail-train had left Stafford station before the goods-train, but it was not his duty to communicate the nature of those telegrams to the pointman. Evans, it was stated, had under his control thirteen points and ten signal levers. Mr. Blankinship, the solicitor who represented the company, admitted that the telegraph system was not perfect; but the company were improving it, and would continue to improve it. In another week the new telegraph would be up, and at work at night as well as day in Evans's box. The pointman would then himself know by telegraph when the trains left certain stations from which they were coming towards him. The whole secret of the accident, he feared, lay in this, that, after a train had gone into the siding some time before the goods-train was due, Evans left the points open for the goods-train, expecting that would come on in its proper course in advance of the mail; but that the mail came up before the goods-train, and went in the direction intended for the goods-train. That, he believed, was the whole story. Still, Evans's duty was to keep the main line clear, and when the goods came up turn it into the siding. After the Coroner had summed up, the jury deliberated for nearly three hours, and then announced that they could not agree upon a verdict. The Coroner said that he could see no other course open to him than to bind them over to appear at the next assizes at Warwick, that they might there receive the assistance of the presiding Judges. He did not wish this to be regarded as a threat; but if they now thought they could agree in another half-hour he was willing to remain that time longer to receive their verdict. The jury again retired, and in ten minutes they returned with a verdict of "Man, slayer" against Alfred Evans. This verdict, the foreman announced, had been unanimously come to. Evans was committed for trial.

## Literature.

*The United States of America. A History.* By ROBERT MACKENZIE. London: T. Nelson and Sons.

Important as the accurate and rapid information which we obtain from our daily and weekly newspapers may be—and it would be difficult to over-estimate such advantages—there is one serious danger to which we are exposed by reading contemporary narratives of events by snatches and at the same time regarding them as history. The very manner in which we receive them mostly prevents us from immediately correcting the point of view at which they place us by reference to previous occurrences; and, as they are but the representations of various phases of passing events, we are constantly liable to take either too much or too little for granted; and, ourselves becoming active participants in the scenes depicted, to mistake for history what is really but contingent detail, and even to form our opinions as partisans with imperfect knowledge, rather than wait for more complete information, by which we can regard the whole series of events which is requisite to complete the real historical account. In many cases we should have so long to wait before such a systematic record would be presented to us, that we must be content to adopt such an estimate as we are able to make from detached contemporary narratives; and if this be candidly done, it may bring us tolerably near to the truth; but, unfortunately, there are few of us who have the time or the inclination thus to compile history for ourselves; and, after a course of daily and assiduous newspaper reading, we are conscious only of a confused sense of complications from which only a few acts and events, obviously right or wrong, are selected as grounds on which to establish a judgment which may be in the main correct, but the conclusions of which can seldom be systematically explained. In other words, we are obliged to supplement our imperfect knowledge of history by an appeal to the recognised laws of morals.

There can scarcely be a stronger illustration of the difficulty that lies in the way of the study of recent events from the historical point of view than the ignorance which prevails, even among educated people, on the late war of secession in America. Indeed, we may go further, and say that, excepting some faint acquaintance with the more picturesque chronicles of the discovery and early colonisation of the great American continent, a large number of people are scarcely aware that the United States have any history at all worth mentioning. Their title to such a distinction ceased at about the time when George Washington died at Mount Vernon, and was altogether sacrificed on July 4, 1826; since which, although the whole world was influenced by the awful war in which they were plunged from 1861 to 1865, they have missed the historical grandeur which has never (except, questionably, in the case of Venice) been dissociated from the figure of a Monarch or some equivalently absolute personage, from the ages of the Pharaohs to the days of Robespierre. This may seem a strong way of putting it, but let the reader reflect if he does not know a good many most respectable people whose comparative indifference to American history results from their regarding the great American people as a kind of experimental offshoot from Europe which has not yet given any particular evidence of national stability, and is to be regarded as not having yet attained sufficient growth to be included, except with a kindly but still half-rebelling patronage, among the adult company of Europe and Asia.

It is true that five years after the close of that tremendous conflict, which cost nearly half a million lives and eighteen hundred million pounds sterling, the national position has been vindicated, slavery abolished, the Union secured, and rebellion extinguished in that vast territory; that the population amounts to forty millions, and is increasing by a million a year; that the annual earnings of the people amount to two thousand millions sterling; that about seventy thousand miles of railroad traverse portions of the country, of which, out of two thousand millions of acres, only five hundred millions have been even surveyed; but yet the history of America down to the present time scarcely forms a part of ordinary school instruction. That it may soon take its true position in the public mind of England carefully and judiciously prepared records—other than mere ephemeral accounts of electioneering squabbles and the local disorders of small political parties—must be presented to us. It is with no little pleasure that we recognise one such in the book now before us—an octavo volume of 278 pages, divided into a number of short chapters, dealing in the most concise manner with the various stages of the growth of the great Republic. Mr. Mackenzie has succeeded in combining remarkable brevity of expression with a certain clearness and brightness of style, an easy facility of reference, and a power of indicating the characteristics of prominent men, which carries the reader through the volume with undiminished interest, and leaves him at the end in a kind of astonishment that he should have learned so much in so short a space of time on a subject on which many people are still in a state of almost hopeless confusion. The adoption of this history of the United States in our schools as a reading-book would, we are persuaded, be a very great advantage to the cause of education.

*St. Paul and Protestantism. With an Introduction on Puritanism and the Church of England.* By MATTHEW ARNOLD, M.A., LL.D., &c. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

This work has been incidentally noticed, and we might almost say reviewed, more than once already in the columns of this journal. It does not seem to us calculated to raise Mr. Matthew Arnold's character as a propagandist either in the direction of ability or in that of uprightness. Mr. Arnold is so indirect in his methods of attack that it is not easy to know exactly what his actual belief and meaning are; but, if his sincerity is to be saved in this case, it can hardly be, except at the expense of his understanding. The "platform" of modern Dissent, which is what Mr. Arnold hammers away at under the name of "Puritanism," is a century or two beyond that which he assumes for his present purpose. The historical method will not serve him in the least. It does not matter a rush whether the St. Bartholomew's-Day men were right or wrong in seceding, or what Richard Baxter thought, or Hooker would have suggested. The question—of course, we do not decide it here—is very simple, and it is this:—Since every possible form of religious creed involves disputable propositions, is it possible, consistently with justice, to support any one form in particular with the truncheon of the policeman? Some people may shrink this question, or "compromise" about it; but, one way or the other, all honest minds must meet and answer it full-face. Our Church of England friends will answer it one way, our anti-State Church friends in another way; but it is idle to try and canter round it as this book does.

Nor is Mr. Arnold more successful in making out his canon that secession is only justifiable on moral grounds. What is a moral ground? Suppose a man who is born within the precincts of any given communion whatever comes to think that some particular doctrine of that communion is extensively and desperately demoralising in its influence, although it affirms no obviously immoral proposition, what is he to do? The Rev. W. G. Clark, late public orator at Cambridge, has, we all know, just seceded, because there were passages in the Liturgy which he could not honestly read to the people, seeing that he did not believe they were true. Now, is it moral or immoral for a man to stand up before his fellow-men and women, and with the name of God on his lips fifty times an hour, and professing to have the interests of their souls at heart, to profess to believe what he thinks to be false? Mr. Arnold thinks it is moral. It is to be hoped he will not succeed in founding a school. Of his odd exposition of St. Paul and the relations of that Apostle to modern Christianity thought it is sufficient to say that it is only interesting as a curiosity of *geist*. The principles

of the book strike at the root, not only of Christianity, but of religion in all forms, of common honesty, and of liberty of conscience in every conceivable shape.

*Realities of Irish Life.* By W. STEWART TRENCH. London: Longmans and Co.

This is one of the most interesting, if not the most interesting, book on Ireland which has appeared since Sir Jonah Barrington wrote his memoirs; and, though it consists only of an octavo volume of about 400 pages, it has the merit of at once engaging the attention of the reader by its entertaining sketches of Irish life, and of instructing him in many things which are but little understood in this country concerning the tenure and cultivation of land in the sister island. At present, when the whole question of small holdings and tenant-right occupies public attention, this fifth edition of Mr. Trench's work will be peculiarly acceptable; for the author at least has the advantage of being personally conversant with the questions on which he offers an opinion, and though he does not enter into the subject with any view of opening up arguments for consideration, his long and active service as land agent to the largest estates in the country entitle even his hints and suggestions to respect. It is as a "lover of justice," and as one who truly sympathises with the Irish people, that Mr. Trench professes to write, and it would be difficult indeed to deny that he has had ample opportunity of studying the Irish character, and profiting by that experience. Very tenderly, and with an evident delight that he was able to relieve so many wretched and poverty-stricken people, does he tell the story of the black famine year following the failure of the potato crop. His own intelligent and arduous exertions did much to mitigate the dreadful sufferings of the people in an immense district, where he succeeded, almost single-handed, in organising a system of relief; and during that time and a succeeding period, when he was at work from morning till night, he still had an eye and an ear for such affecting or humorous individual cases as are indicated in the stories of "Mary Shen," "Alice McMahon," and "Patsy McDermot." To the general reader probably the most exciting portion of the book will be the accounts of the conspiracies and organisation of the Ribbonmen, a narrative which will explain to English readers those outrages that still occupy to so large an extent the space devoted to Ireland in our newspapers. The whole book, however, is attractive; and even its drier and more statistical details are relieved by descriptive passages and picturesque sketches, which cannot fail to engage the attention of those who would be little prepared to read a more pretentious work. As a wild picture of the realities of Irish life, some of the scenes brought before us in this book are far more suggestive than most of the sensation dramas which have been so successful because of their strong attempts at local colouring and incident.

*Brought to Book.* By HENRY SPICER, Esq. London: Tinsley Brothers.

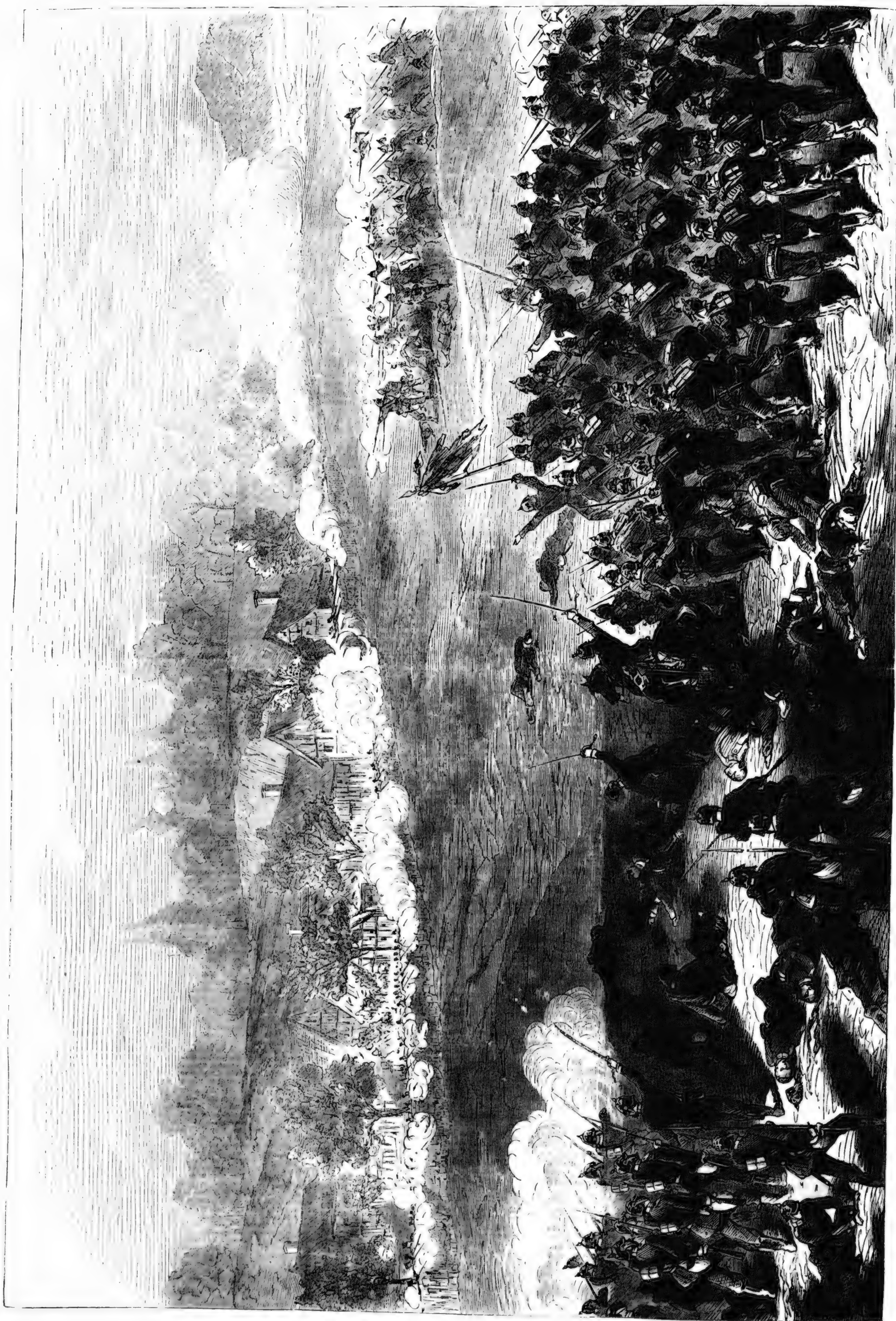
The two volumes under this title are at first a little disappointing; for, instead of comprising a novel, they contain a number of stories, mostly taken from the pages of *All the Year Round*, and republished in this form. The jokelet implied by the title is a trial to the reader, who feels "sold" to find that he himself has been brought to book, along with tales hitherto scattered in a periodical; but let us make haste to say that he experiences a certain relief when he once ventures to skim a few pages. It is really refreshing to get away from the dull trivialities and the too-lively improprieties of some of our mediocre sensational novels and try back to a few fresh stories, well told in two dozen pages apiece; for many of Mr. Spicer's stories are good enough to bear a second perusal—so that, should the reader recognise them, he feels a kind of pleasure in renewing his acquaintance. It would be difficult to give them higher praise; for such a qualification includes humour, purity, and geniality—the attributes that are necessary to good companionship; and these are just the characteristics of the stories that are here "brought to book."

**SIR HENRY BULWER LYTTON ON MEDIATION.**—Sir H. Bulwer, in a second letter to the *Times* advocating English mediation, thus defines the present situation:—"Two millions of human beings are to be starved or murdered; and the works which it has required the art, the wit, the genius, and gradual civilisation of centuries to produce may be lost to mankind. And for what? To obtain the assent of five or six gentlemen, whose authority to give it is disputable, to the cession of some distant territory and fortresses which have been taken, or are being taken, or will probably be taken without this dreadful tragedy to deprecate the deed." Sir H. Bulwer has clearly in his own mind the form which mediation should take, but is loath to state it, because he is convinced that you often mar a negotiation by stating crudely and broadly in the first instance the result you desire to arrive at; still (he continues) I do think that I see a position in which the neutral Powers might place themselves—a position sufficiently advantageous to both the belligerents to obtain from each some not unwilling surrender of conflicting pretensions. But (Sir Henry proceeds):—"This is not the time for entering into details, nor will I now presume to prescribe any particular course concerning them to the able men to whose judgment we have, in a certain degree, confided the conduct of England at this crisis. If they think, on their terrible responsibility, that peace can be attained without our interference; if they think it can be arrived at by our interference, exercised in the most mild, invisible manner; if they think that the present moment is not the best to speak, and see through the gloom which obscures the public view—the moment when our voice may be more advantageously raised, though every minute that is lost with the dreadful prospect before our eyes seems to me an eternity—still even up to this point I will defer to their authority. But if, on the verge of horror, at the mere thought of which Christianity and civilisation shudder, it is deliberately determined that the morality of Great Britain is to be that of a man who will see a fellow-creature drown rather than run the risk of wetting his feet to save him—if, standing in view of an immeasurable calamity about to afflict the world, we are wrapped up in an unchangeable resolve to remain mute and motionless, without making an effort, without saying a word, to avert it—then, indeed, I cannot refrain from expressing my mournful apprehensions that the day is not far distant when God will withdraw from us a power we have not known how to use worthily, and that a policy so calculated to excite disgust by its selfishness, and contempt by its cowardice, will be as fatal to our future interests as to our past renown."

**FORTIFICATIONS IN THE FORTH.**—The island of Inchkeith, on the Firth of Forth, it is reported, is to be fortified. Six acres of ground for the erection of barracks and batteries, and three quarters of an acre for a similar purpose at Kinghorn Point, on the Fife coast, were purchased by the Government, and by the erection of a battery by the martello tower, which stands towards the entrance of Leith harbour, the design appears to be to command by a cross fire the channel on both sides of Inchkeith. From Inchkeith to Kinghornness the distance is three miles, and from Inchkeith to the martello tower three miles and a half. The channel between the island and Leith harbour is somewhat dangerous to navigate.

**THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS ON THE FRENCH PEOPLE.**—The *Débat* publishes a letter which the famous Bishop of Orleans has addressed to a friend upon the present condition of France. It is a really fine specimen of that peculiar French style of ecclesiastical eloquence which is formed on the model of Bossuet—a patriotic utterance in which dignity is heightened by sorrow. In form, Mgr. Dupanloup's letter is a condolence with a French friend and an exhortation to the courage of faith; substantially, it is an eloquent appeal to King William to make a moderate use of the immense advantages which he has gained in this war. The King is indirectly reminded of the piety of his mother, Queen Louise, who believed in justice and God, and not in brute force, even in the darkest days of 1806-13, and is also indirectly complimented by his present position being compared to that of the Conqueror of Jena. In the course of the letter the Bishop makes some very free remarks upon the causes which have brought about the present dejection of France. "We are passing," he says, "through a period of justice and expiation. Better the hour of chastisement than the hour of scandal. We had almost all of us ceased to speak the truth. It is the grand misfortune of Sovereigns to be deceived because they cannot bear to be enlightened." For all that, he is angry with those of his countrymen who praise the morality of the Prussians. His letter is throughout intensely French, and betrays all those susceptibilities and pretensions for which France is always ready to draw the sword. If its religious appeals are calculated to lay hold on the King, its politics will only confirm Count Bismarck in the wisdom of his uncompromising policy. In one passage the Bishop exclaims, with bitterness, "We united Italy, and it is that policy which has made the unity of Germany."





SCENE DURING THE BATTLE OF GRAVELOTTE, NEAR METZ: STORMING THE FRENCH POSITION AT STE. MARIE-AUX-CHÊNES. — P. 22



## THE DEFOE MONUMENT.

A MONUMENT in memory of Daniel Defoe was unveiled, on the 16th ult., in Bunhill-fields burial-ground. A large assemblage of persons witnessed the ceremony, for the performance of which Mr. C. Reed, M.P., had been invited by the committee. In excavating for the foundation two or three coffins in various stages of decay were found, some of them presumably being those of members of the Defoe family. Some ancient coins were also picked out of the earth. At a depth of 12 ft. the workmen came upon a coffin much decayed, and Mr. Horner, the contractor, examined it thoroughly. He was able at length to read the words "Daniel Defoe" upon the plate, and he describes the framework of the body which formed the contents of the coffin as that of a man about 5 ft. 4 in. high, with a peculiarly-massive under jaw. The spectators who were present when this interesting discovery was made wished to carry off the bones as relics, and Mr. Horner was only able to prevent the accomplishment of these desires by calling in the aid of the police. The coffin and its contents were finally reburied in the concrete foundation.

The history of this memorial is short. When the cemetery was reopened to the public last year, a succession of pilgrimages was made by gentlemen interested in the rare old burial-ground where so many Nonconformist worthies are lying. Upon seeing the shabby stone that marked the grave of Daniel Defoe, it naturally occurred to several gentlemen that something ought to be done to place upon it a more enduring memorial. This was at once followed up by the practical suggestion that the editor of the *Christian World* should add to his other successful efforts of a similar kind and collect the amount that might be necessary to raise a decent monument to the distinguished pioneer of periodical literature in England, and the author of perhaps the best-known romance in the whole world.

The suggestion was accepted; and the proposal, when made to the public, took the form of an appeal to those boys who had doubtless often followed with delight the adventures of Robinson Crusoe to make the project their own, by subscribing not less than sixpence each towards its accomplishment. The response was prompt and hearty; and, as many sisters of

the boys objected to be excluded from so attractive an undertaking, two lists were opened, and the boys and girls ran a fair race for the honour of giving most to the object; and they only stopped when it was announced that a sufficient sum had been obtained. Events subsequently occurred which led to the outlay of an amount considerably larger than was at first con-

templated, so that other and more important donations had to be given by older folk who claimed to be boys and girls in heart, though not in years, and upon whose memories there still remained lively recollections of Defoe's works. The result is a handsome Egyptian pillar of Sicilian marble, 18 ft. high, resting upon a base 8 ft. by 4 ft. It can be seen from almost every part of the ground, standing, as it does, nearly in the centre, and a little to the right of the main pathway. Bunyan's tomb is less than a hundred yards distant on the other side. The inscription on the Defoe monument is this:—

DANIEL DEFOE.

Born 1661: Died 1731.

Author of "Robinson Crusoe."

This monument is the result of an appeal in the *Christian World* newspaper to the boys and girls of England for funds to place a suitable memorial upon the grave of Daniel Defoe. It represents the united contributions of seventeen hundred persons.

September, 1870.

The inaugural ceremony, which did not last an hour, was witnessed by three ladies who are lineal descendants of Defoe, whose name they bear.

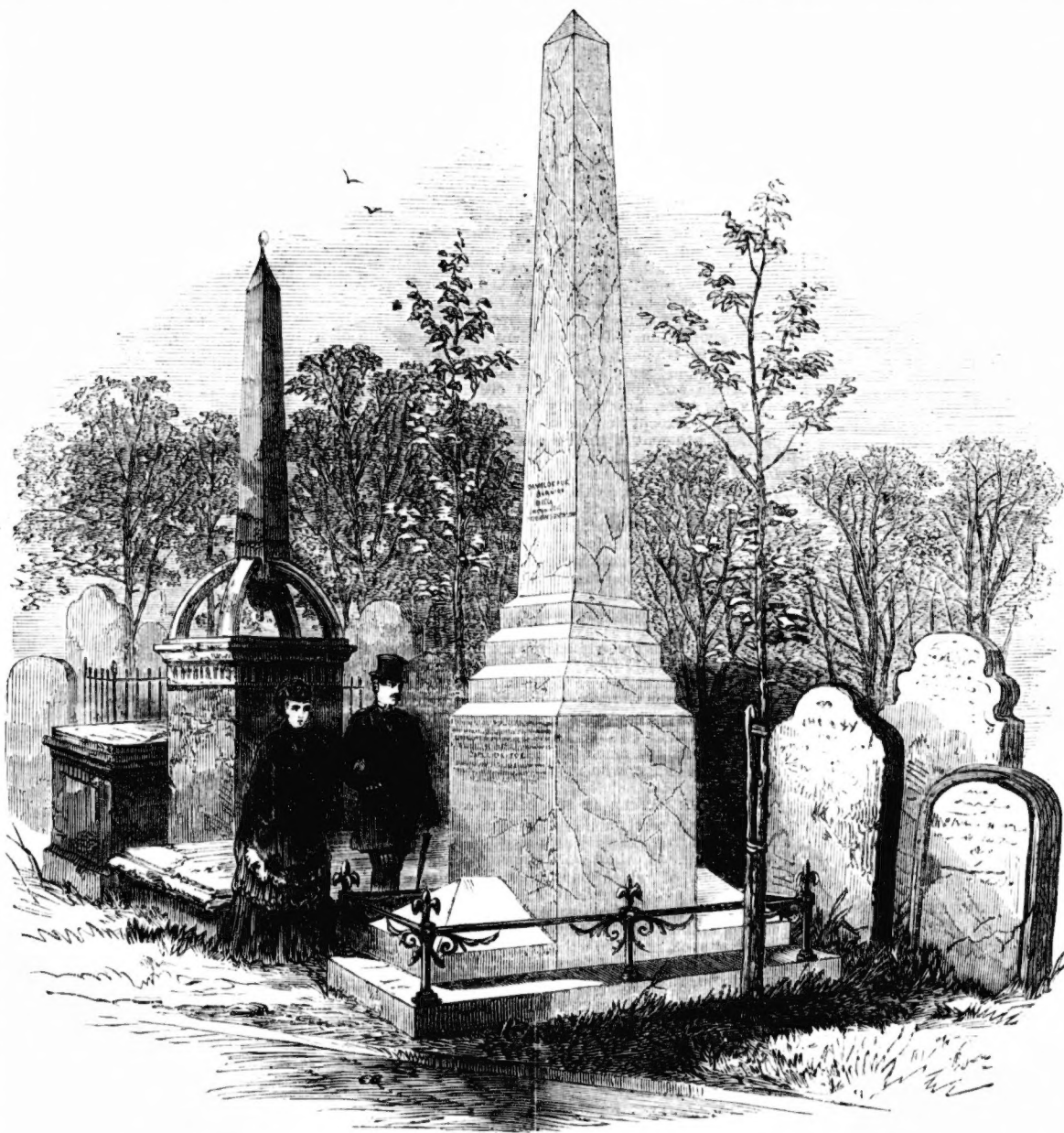
## WAR SKETCHES.

FRENCH PRISONERS LEAVING SEDAN.

AN eye-witness describes in the following terms the scene presented at Sedan after the great battle, one phase of which is depicted in our Engraving:—

"Whilst the rain poured in torrents on the gusty September days which followed the great victory, there was ceaseless tramping of mud and splashing up of muddy water in the town and on the battlefield of Sedan. Thousands came and went along the road to the Belgian frontier, until this same road, so quiet at ordinary times, was made the busiest of international thoroughfares. Thousands marched away towards Germany with heavy steps and grave downcast faces. These were the French prisoners. Who could say what foolish dreams of easy victory and

promenades militaires had floated through their heads a month before? They had misunderstood the case; they had been ill commanded, and signally overthrown. But it was impossible not to pity the poor fellows as they went by in long mud-splashed columns, their gay uniforms utterly faded, their small relics of equipment carried with anxious care. Here was one with a



MONUMENT TO DEFOE RECENTLY ERECTED IN BUNHILL-FIELDS BURYING-GROUND.



MUSTER OF FRANCS-TIREURS IN PARIS BEFORE THE SIEGE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



saddle-cloth held over his shoulders to keep off the rain, and an empty cooking-tin clutched in his other hand. Then came, perhaps, a couple whose greatcoats were to the fore, but who had nothing else. Then a man, fairly drenching in his uniform coat, yet with the rare luxury of a knapsack, and with the suspicion of a pair of boots therein. So they went by in never-ending columns. Batches of men in great distress from damp and hunger. Other batches seemingly more fortunate, better clothed, or, for some reason, better provided. The cavalry without their horses, the infantry without their heavy load of sack and coat and tent, which is almost part of themselves. There was dismal work to be done amid all the rain and mud of the days which followed the great victory. The dead were to be buried and the wounded were to be removed for fear of sickness. As late as the fourth day there were dozens of dead Frenchmen on the road between Sedan and Gavonne, and it was not until the sixth day after the battle that the dead horses were seriously dealt with. So many men still living, but suffering great agony, claimed the care of all who could lend a helping hand, that to leave the dead unburied for awhile was as nothing in comparison. In the villages, on the battle-field itself, there was scarcely a foot of shelter to be found unoccupied. Every house had a garrison of wounded men, and the doctors were busy with their drugs and their instruments working hard to relieve the sufferers. The red cross of the hospital assistants was to be seen in all directions. If there was a mass of sufferers to be helped and tended, there was also a widespread organisation to bring them help. Wounded men were in the villages and in the town. They were taken over the Belgian frontier, to be conveyed away by rail to France or Germany. They were spread further and further, by slow degrees, from the spot where they had fallen, in order that there might be better means of caring for them and less chance of infection. It often seemed that the common suffering and mutual helplessness had made the enemies of a few hours before forget their hostile attitude. On the morning after the battle French and Germans limped along together in forlorn groups of twenty or a dozen, without the least sign of enmity—in fact, with tolerable politeness one to another. These lightly-wounded men found their way to the rear at their own pace, often stopping to rest. You might have seen at times a soldier of one side chatting in broken fashion, by signs and stray words, to some soldiers, also wounded, of the other side. Or it would happen that the courtesies of a resting-place beside the road, of a sheltered corner, or grassy bank, were done with a simple nod or grunt of welcome by the first comers to the sometime enemy, who limped up with an imploring look. Between the unwounded prisoners and their guard it could not but be that roughness and jealousy should appear. The prisoners were sullen of mood; the guard put over them were disposed to try whether loud speaking would not make German clearly comprehended. But the wounded, conquerors and conquered, got on together excellently well. They had a fellow-feeling which made them almost friends."

#### FRENCH PRISONERS AT THE MUNICH RAILWAY STATION.

We have already published accounts of the kindly, hospitable reception given to French prisoners at the stations where the trains stopped which were conveying them to Berlin, and our Engraving is taken from a sketch made of one of the scenes at the railway station at Munich, when some of the first prisoners of the war arrived there from the frontier. Certainly curiosity, triumph, enthusiasm was then fresh, and intense interest was taken in the captives, and especially in those terrible Turcos and Zouaves, of which all the steady citizens had heard so much, and for whose arrival all the street boys of Berlin had been anxiously waiting. But the humanity of the townsfolk to their defeated foes has not ceased since that first arrival, when the reception of the prisoners almost resembled a welcome, and every hand that was stretched towards the railway-carriages held some cheering gift for one or other of its inmates. Cigars, sausages, rolls of bread and butter, slices of fresh meat, loaves, sandwiches, tobacco, wine, brandy, and great tankards of beer were passed to prisoners who fared better that day than they had hoped to fare for many a day in their own quarters. They were prisoners, harmless now and brave men, under the depression of defeat, wounds, and the betrayal of incompetent leaders; and the hospitable Munichers, who could afford to be generous in that first flush of victory, gained a new triumph by their humanity, and so defeated the poor French captives twice over.

#### GENERAL M'MAHON AT WORTH.

Whatever may have been the destination of General M'Mahon, and whatever we may think about his reverses, there can be no doubt whatever of his personal courage. Even wounds to show are not the only proof of bravery, and if it should turn out that the French Commander recovers from the hurt received in the terrible engagement in which he was made prisoner, it will not have been from any shrinking on his part that he was not among the foremost of the dead or disabled on the battle-field. The details of the battle of Worth and of all that was achieved by the French against enormous odds and insurmountable disadvantages are now matters of history. The account of the engagement has already appeared in recent numbers of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES, and it may now be interesting to some of our readers to have presented to them an engraving of the scene when, at the moment of the greatest desperation, the General tried to retrieve the fortunes of the day.

#### UHLANS FORAGING.

It is scarcely to be wondered at that in the present war there should be in each army some particular regiment which excites the especial dislike of the opposing troops or the suffering people; but while the strong objections on the part of the Germans to the savagery of the Turcos has not been ill-founded, the intense dislike of the French to the Uhlans has yet to be explained, unless, indeed, it be that there is to a conquered people something infinitely offensive in that cold, calm, impassive assumption of power which has about it an expression of contempt scarcely to be borne by a high-spirited people. The Uhlans have not had one act of brutal cruelty proved against them; and, indeed, it is asserted that they are so far from being the semi-savage horde, which their half-Tartar name implies, as to represent not only the eyes, as the advanced guard of their army, but also the intellect and methodical intelligence of the Prussian forces. True, the incident represented in our Engraving, which is taken from a sketch made on the spot, would seem to indicate a warlike severity altogether unnecessary; but there may have been something outside which the artist did not see, or three of the men, who went only by fours or sixes to call on whole towns to capitulate, would scarcely have deemed such a warlike show necessary against one man and three women. The Uhlans are always the precursors of the Prussian army. They go frequently as far as twenty or thirty miles in advance of the army; and, of course, on entering a town or village, if they meet with resistance, they must use harsh measures. Not unfrequently one or more of the Uhlans meet their death, either treacherously or otherwise; however, this seldom impedes their progress, for if one out of two comes back sound they have gained their object, which is a reconnaissance of the country. A Uhlán is about the best-mounted cavalry man in the service, the average weight of a man with his accoutrements is about 160 lb. German. The horse appointments are very similar to those of our own cavalry—i.e., they have the ordinary cavalry saddle and bridle. But the manner of packing away a Uhlán's kit is different. First of all, they have but one wallet, which holds the pistol; the other is an ordinary leather bag, which looks like a wallet; in this they stow away a pair of boots, and brushes, &c., for cleaning their accoutrements. Below the saddle there is an ordinary saddle-cloth. Then across the saddle—on which the man sits—is his whole kit, which consists of one pair of canvas trousers, loose canvas jacket, and two pair of stockings, packed carefully away in a bag resembling a valise. The cloak—no cape—is rolled up and placed at the back of the saddle. They carry two corn-

sacks, containing 6 lb. of corn in each, one on either side of the cloak, and a mess tin encased in leather, strapped on to the back of the saddle. Over all this comes the shabraque. The lance is a clumsy-looking weapon, weighing 4½ lb. The man's dress is similar to that of our Lancers, with the exception of the overalls, ours having leather, the Prussians wearing boots.

#### FIGHT IN A HOP-GARDEN AT WEISSENBURG.

Our Engraving with this title illustrates one of those smaller episodes of the terrible struggle which has made the history of the past two months so full of painful interest; but these smaller events themselves sometimes do more to indicate the intensity of the conflict and the aspect which it assumes than accounts of the larger engagements by which it will be decided. Throughout the first record of victory and defeat, barbarism and humanity, slaughter and succour, which have been so remarkably characteristic of the battles that mark the campaign, the complaint of the German troops that France should let loose upon them savage hordes of Africans and half-breeds noted for their cruelty, fierceness, and rapacity, was heard, remonstrating against this offence to modern civilisation. It was evident that the stories of Turcos and Zouaves which had reached Berlin, produced a kind of horror in the imaginations of ordinary people, and even affected the anticipations of the citizen soldiers. It is surprising, however, how rapidly these notions were dispelled by the reality. Except that some of the barbarous black and brown Algerian contingent of the French army were convicted of dreadful atrocities against the wounded, they had ceased to be terrible before the latest engagements in which they bore a part. Their fierce cries and howls, as they rushed with savage impetuosity to the attack, were not a part of their prowess which much affected the stolid German troops; and when—their first onslaught met with unflinching determination—they broke and fled before the steady fire and bayonet charge of the Bavarian infantry, their prestige was lost during the rest of the war, and numbers of them were taken prisoners and sent off to Berlin, where they were regarded at first with intense excitement, and stared at as curiosities of military savagery. At the engagement of Weissenburg the Bavarians had a good opportunity of testing the reported prowess of their wild foes, in the hop-garden and vineyard at the foot of the Geisberg, where detachments of Turcos and Zouaves were placed, as the Germans said, "to be caught like insects in an old stocking." They were lively insects, however, and stung sharply with their strange knives and sword-bayonets; but the needle-gun was too much for them, and they produced but little effect upon the foe, who soon learned to regard them with contempt.

#### THE BATTLE AT STE. MARIE-AUX-CHENES.

We have already published so complete descriptions of the operations of the battle which decided the operations before Metz on Aug. 16, that we have no occasion further to refer to the event of which our Engraving this week is an illustration, from a sketch made by an officer who was present at the storming of the French position at Marie-aux-Chenes by the advanced guard of the Prussian army. The conflict that raged round that spot, near the wooded land adjoining the village, was one of the most severe of the whole battle, and our Engraving will convey to our readers the scene at the height of the contest.

#### PARISIAN FRANCES-TIREURS.

Among the defenders of the French capital in the present critical situation must be numbered those Frances-Tireurs who form a battalion composed largely of old soldiers who have served in Africa, the Crimea, Italy, and Mexico, but lately engaged in various trades till they were called upon to come to the defence of the country. They number amongst them artists, workmen, negotiators, and all sorts of odd fellows eager to strike a blow against the enemy who threatens the capital; and the ceremony of swearing on their flag either to seek victory or death has been celebrated during the last few days in the courtyard of the Turgot school, in presence of the whole corps, who were summoned by their commandant for that purpose.

#### THE WAR.

##### SURRENDER OF STRASBOURG AND TOUL.

STRASBOURG, after a really heroic defence, has surrendered. The capitulation was concluded on Tuesday evening, at five o'clock, with Lieutenant-Colonel Leszynski. Four hundred and fifty-one officers and 17,000 men, including the National Guard, laid down their arms. On Wednesday morning at eight o'clock the gates were occupied by the German army. Between Aug. 11 and Aug. 17 Strasbourg was invested by the Baden division. On Aug. 14 Lieutenant-General von Werder assumed the command of the siege corps, and Lieutenant-General von Decker and Major-General von Mertens were appointed commanders respectively of the artillery and the engineers. Major-General von Mertens is the same officer who directed the siege of Düppel and fortified Dresden and Kiel. After the arrival of a reinforcement of two Prussian divisions, the fortress was closely surrounded. On Aug. 21 an attempt was made to hasten the surrender of the place by bombardment; but it was not kept up, and on the 27th it was discontinued. In the night of Aug. 29 the first parallel was opened against the north-western front of the fortress, at a distance varying from 600 to 800 paces from the walls. In the night of Aug. 31 the approaches to the second parallel were dug, and in the ensuing night the second parallel itself, distant from 300 to 400 paces from the fortress. Those same nights every effort was made to construct the siege batteries, which were finished with the utmost rapidity. Up to Sept. 9, ninety-eight rifled guns and forty mortars were placed in position against the attacked front, which almost entirely silenced the enemy's artillery. Besides these, a detachment of Baden artillery fired from Kehl from thirty-two rifled pieces and eight mortars on the citadel, which, after the reduction of the town, might be used as a last refuge by the garrison. In the nights between Sept. 9 and 11 the approaches to the third parallel were laid. In the night of the 11th the greater part of the third parallel was made; the advances were pushed forward step by step, some outworks were captured, famine raged within, and now the inevitable end has come.

Toul, too, has fallen, but some days earlier than Strasbourg. The investment began on Aug. 14. On the 16th an assault on a weak part of the works was repulsed with a loss of several hundred Germans. On the 23rd a cannonade was commenced with field guns and a few indifferent siege guns captured at Marsal. The fortress had seventy-five guns, of which twenty-six were heavy rifled guns from Strasbourg. The works being strong, and the artillery of the besieged being heavier than that of the besiegers, no impression could be produced. About the middle of the month heavy siege guns were brought up and placed in position on commanding points round the fortress. On the 23rd a heavy bombardment was commenced, and by evening had produced such an effect on the town that the inhabitants, bringing pressure to bear upon the commandant, induced him to capitulate. The commandant was an old cavalry officer, and he had for garrison 60 cuirassiers, 100 soldiers of the Line, 40 gendarmes, and 2000 Mobiles; 500 of the Mobiles served the guns, and the inhabitants aided in repelling the assault of Aug. 16, but not one regular artilleryman. The fall of Toul has opened the railway as far as Châlons, and from there to Paris the line is in course of reconstruction.

##### MORE FIGHTING AT METZ.

There has been more heavy fighting in the environs of Metz, Marshal Bazaine having made further efforts to break out, and having again failed, though apparently without sustaining any losses in the way of prisoners or guns. On Friday, Sept. 23, the French made an attack from the south-east side of the fortress, where the Prussian outposts held an advanced position, called the Grange-aux-Bois. At a little before one o'clock the watchers in the Prussian observatories saw the enemy advancing in force, a

strong division composed of horse, foot, and artillery. Its strength and organisation had been previously ascertained, so that measures taken for meeting it were adequate without being greater than the occasion required. It was not thought prudent, however, to meet the French on ground where they had the advantage of the supporting fire of Forts Quelen and St. Julien. The Prussians executed admirably the orders given them, and in retiring availed themselves skilfully of every tree and knoll, and fired steadily upon the advancing enemy from behind a series of breastworks which they had thrown up to strengthen their position. In order to reach the point at which their main supports were concentrated they had to fall back over about half a mile of ground, of which they contested every inch. At length the French, in advancing, lost the advantage of the support of their artillery and cavalry, for the Germans had so obstructed the roads by frequent and strong barricades, constructed of hewn trees which had lined the military road to Metz, and, moreover, the nature of the ground—covered with dense woods—was so unfavourable, that cavalry could not act, and guns could not be brought forward. At the junction of the roads leading from Mercy and Ars, the Germans arrived at their supports—a large body of troops of all arms, posted in strong positions. "The Germans at once assumed the offensive, and, springing eagerly to the attack, with an irresistible rush, fairly drove back the French at a considerably more rapid pace than that at which they advanced." Into the woods and through them the Germans drove the enemy's infantry back into the open, inflicting on them heavy loss. The engagement lasted four hours, and by five o'clock the Germans were again at Grange-aux-Bois, and the French again in their own lines. The French lost prisoners, besides their killed and wounded. The Germans had one killed and fifteen wounded. On the following day there was still more serious fighting. The attack on the south, in the direction of Mercy-le-Haut, was renewed, and there was both shell fighting from Fort Quelen, and artillery and infantry engagements on the roads, the latter supported by mitrailleuses. The principal engagement, however, took place to the north. The French issued from the north-west gate of Metz, and struck in the direction of Woppy and Mézières. The accounts of this affair are not as full as those which must soon arrive; but it would appear that Bazaine himself took part in this sortie, and made a most serious attempt to get out of the circle in which he was inclosed towards Thionville. In the end he was repulsed, and shut up in his lines without the German commander in that direction having asked for reinforcements. The arrangements of Prince Frederick Charles are so complete that the French cannot move in any direction without their attempt being known long before it is necessary to oppose it in force, while as many as 80,000 men can be assembled at any point within an hour.

A telegram from Saarbrück, dated Sept. 28 (Wednesday), reports that "A strong column of French infantry attempted a sortie, on Tuesday, with cavalry and artillery, under cover of the fire of Forts Quelen and Botes, occupied La Grange and Colomby, and advanced as far as Ars Le Queney. The Prussian troops, with artillery, were here in force and drove back the French with loss. They burnt La Grange and Colomby. Several villages are burning from the French and Prussian fire. The Prussian loss was small, including one hundred prisoners. The French carried off their dead."

#### CAPTURE OF GERMAN PROVISION-TRAINS.

The peasantry about Metz and the neighbouring parts of Lorraine have distinguished themselves from the first by the vigour of their hostility to the invaders. Very lately, near Thioncourt, a number of them carried off a Saxon provision column of forty-two waggons, after shooting, under cover of the woods, twenty-three of those forming its escort. An operation of the same kind, more legitimate—because conducted by French soldiers—and more important in its results, took place, on the 20th, at Königsmaacher, on the Lorraine frontier, when a provision column destined for the army before Metz, and consisting of 192 waggons, was attacked, on the 20th, by French soldiers. The seven men of the landwehr infantry who escorted it endeavoured to effect a retreat, but the villagers joined the soldiers, and barricaded the road with ploughs and harrows. The waggons, laden with bacon, bread, oats, and other victuals, were seized, two of the escort being also captured. Of the 300 waggons, civilians, only forty-nine made their escape to Treves, with thirteen horses, the rest being forced to take the waggons to Thionville, whence fifty-two returned on the 23rd, having had money and food given them. Two landwehr companies have since been sent to Königsmaacher.

#### MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Paris is completely invested by the armies of the Crown Princes of Prussia and Saxony. The head-quarters of the former are at Versailles, to the south-west, and of the latter at Grand Tremblois, north-east, of Paris. Between both are the King's head-quarters, at Ferrières and Lagny, east of Paris. Affairs of outposts take place almost daily, but none of these appear to be of much importance. Reports of three successful reconnaissances by the French, on the 23rd ult., were said to have been brought by a carrier-pigeon; but no more has been heard of these affairs, and the fact that in one of them the French are said to have put 10,000 men hors-de-combat, besides capturing several guns and eleven mitrailleuses, while no mention whatever of any engagement on that day comes from the Germans, throws considerable doubt on the whole story. As the Germans do not employ mitrailleuses, it is difficult to see how they could lose them.

Preparations are being made for strictly besieging Mézières. Additional troops have arrived, and guns have been placed in position to bombard the town. An armistice for forty-eight hours has been granted.

The occupation of Southern France has been actively undertaken. Forty thousand Prussian troops and 25,000 Bavarians have passed by rail to Mulhouse, by way of Belfort, towards Lyons. A telegram from Tours, of Thursday morning's date, however, says:—The statement that a movement of German troops had taken place towards Belfort and Lyons is unfounded.

After some successful skirmishing against the Prussians, on Monday, in the vicinity of Arthenay, the General in command at Orleans, finding the French force insufficient to resist the advance of the Prussian army corps, withdrew his forces in good order, it is believed in the direction of Tours. It is stated that the German corps, which immediately occupied the city, is commanded by Prince Albert of Prussia.

A Berlin telegram states that the total number of German troops on French territory is 650,000, consisting of twenty-one army corps, composed almost wholly of troops of the Line, with very few of the landwehr. There are three other army corps under arms which have not left Germany.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—The correspondent of the Vienna *Presse*, at Cassel, reports that, a few days before the 18th, the ex Emperor Napoleon showed a strange elevation of spirits, which was quite foreign to his nature. On the afternoon of the 18th he walked in the park, leaving directions that any despatches which arrived should be brought to him immediately. Two, which had come from Hastings and Brussels, were forwarded to him, and on reading them he grew visibly pale. He returned to the castle, and shut himself up in his room. Nothing having been seen or heard of him for some hours, it was resolved, on the pretence that there was something important to communicate, to ask for permission to enter. Prince Murat undertook the task; but, after knocking for some time, no answer was received. It was then resolved to break open the door. This was done, and the ex Emperor was found lying on the sofa, in a state of unconsciousness. Two physicians were called in, who succeeded, after the lapse of an hour, in restoring him to himself. The castle was in a state of great confusion. The Governor of Cassel has sent an account of the affair to head-quarters. The correspondent of the *Presse* says that, in spite of all attempts at concealment, the report of the circumstances spread like wildfire through the town, and that he has had them from authentic sources.



## POLICE.

**EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.**—Robert D'Auray, thirty-two, a well-dressed man, said to be an American, was charged on remand before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, on Monday, with forging and uttering a draught for £382 on Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.; another for 5500*l.*, or £220, on Messrs. Bauman and Co.; a third for 10,000*l.*, or £400, on Messrs. Rothschild and Co.; and a fourth, for £415, on the Metropolitan Bank, with intent to defraud. This was a remarkable case, and the examination excited much interest. Mr. Mullens, solicitor to the Bankers' Protection Association, conducted the prosecution. Early in July last the prisoner became possessed in some way or other of a considerable sum of money, and on the 26th of that month he, or a person much resembling him, went to the shop of Messrs. Baum and Co., money-dealers, in Lombard-street, and applied for and obtained an order for 5500*l.* on their agent in Paris. He gave the name of Louis Pratt, and paid for the draught in notes and gold. Two days afterwards he attended at the bank of Messrs. Hall, Lloyd, and Co., at Brighton, and requested to receive discount for what purported to be a draught on the Paris agent of Messrs. Baum for 5500*l.* He represented that his name was Louis Pratt, to whom the order was made payable; that, on account of the war, he had decided not to visit Paris; and that, wishing, instead, to go to Bristol, he was unwilling to take the trouble to return to town and cash it. The bankers telegraphed to Messrs. Baum, and received a reply that such a draught had been issued to Mr. Pratt. On that, they discounted the bill for £219, which they handed to the prisoner. In the mean time, however, Messrs. Baum's genuine draught had been cashed in Paris, and the other was a forgery. On July 30 the prisoner received £374 from Messrs. Hands, of Charing-cross, in exchange for a quantity of French coin; and on Aug. 1 he obtained, in the name of Charles Arnaud, a draught for 10,000*l.* on the Paris agent of Messrs. Rothschild. A few days afterwards he returned the draught to them, making in effect the same excuse as he had done to the Brighton bankers, and they gave him £398. An exact duplicate of the draught, and of course forgery, had since been discounted by some bankers at Leeds. On Aug. 15 a person alleged to be the prisoner obtained for £382 10*s.* a draught from Messrs. Heywood, Sons, and Co., of Liverpool, on their London agents, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co. This was duly cashed by Messrs. Barclay, as was also, through the Clearing House, a forged duplicate for which discount had been given at the Sheffield branch of the Midland Banking Company. A week later a draught for £415 was applied for and obtained at the bank of Messrs. Lomas and Co., at Manchester, on payment of that sum, and this was addressed to the Metropolitan Bank, Cornhill. A forged duplicate was, however, discounted before the presentation of the genuine draught, and payment of this had been declined. Eventually the fraud was discovered, and inquiries were instituted as to the perpetrator. Several bank-notes given in the course of the transaction were traced to the prisoner; and it was also shown that, on Aug. 18, he opened a deposit account at the Pall-mall branch of the Union Bank of London, and that his first payment of £300 had been composed of some of the notes. This led to his arrest, and he was at once identified by several of the bankers who had been defrauded. On evidence, of which this is a summary, he had been remanded. On Monday it was proved that on his apprehension at an hotel in Norfolk-street, by Sergeants Webb and Haydon, two bottles of chemicals, a square of glass, and a camel's hair brush, were, among other things, found in his portmanteau. The detective officers also produced a sum of £194 found on the prisoner, a naturalisation certificate in the name of Robert D'Auray, and an American volunteer discharge in that of Charles Arnaud. That was the case for the prosecution, and the prisoner, in reply to the charge, merely applied that some of the money taken from him might be used for the purposes of his defence. Mr. Mullens, without consenting to this, promised to give the prisoner a copy of the depositions, and also to lay the matter before the Bankers' Association, with a view to their providing him with legal assistance. The Lord Mayor, remarking that nothing could be fairer or more handsome, committed the prisoner for trial at the next Session of the Central Criminal Court.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 23.

**BANKRUPT.**—E. G. ASTWOOD, Grocers-hall-court, City, and Harrow-on-the-hill, draper. J. JAMIESON, Auctioneer, City, merchant. W. M. LLOYD, High-street, Hoxton Old Town, licensed victualler. H. WEEKS, Grosvenor-road, Upper Holloway, builder. F. E. BALL, sen., and F. E. BALL, jun., Church-church, coal-merchants and stationers. G. GRIFFITHS, Stockton Cross, sheep and cattle dealer. H. B. BROTHERS, cattle dealer and farmer. B. HOBBS, Fletching, farmer. W. LELLIOTT, Steyning, carrier. J. KING, Great Yarmouth, fish merchant. J. MARCH, Weston-super-Mare, commercial traveller. T. MORRIS, Teignmouth, wine and beer merchant. W. SHEARMAN, Bottle, steam laundry and book-keeper. A. SLEIGH, Liverpool, cotton-broker. G. TILL, Nottingham, builder. E. THOMSON, Manchester, commission agent. J. WALKER, West Cornforth, grocer.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.**—T. INGRAM, Glasgow, painter. A. RANKIN, Port Glasgow, grocer. J. SMITH, Edinburgh, grocer. D. MACPHERSON, Inverness. R. BERTHAM, Edinburgh. D. MONCRIEFF, Edinburgh, plasterer.

**TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.**  
**BANKRUPT.**—H. BROWN, Lime-street, City, merchant. E. M. GIBBS, White-chapel-road, manufacturing chemist. J. HOLDING and A. DICKENS, St. Mary's-road, Hornsey, builders. R. AIREY, Bowness, watchmaker. G. JONES, Newport, Monmouthshire, builder. J. MORRIS, Portmadoc, butcher. C. NEWBORN, Northampton, carrier. W. W. THOMPSON, Liverpool, broker. J. C. WALKER, Crossley-In-Mirfield, woollen manufacturer. J. and J. C. WILD, Oldham, cotton-waistcoaters.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.**—D. MUNRO, Inverness, grocer. J. WILSON, Glasgow, grocer.

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64, Ludgate-hill, City; and 56, Harley-street, W.

**ADVICE TO MOTHERS.**—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it is perfectly harmless; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes.  
Sold by all Medicine-Vendors, at 1*s.* 1*d.* per Bottle.

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Drawing-Room Suites, in Silk, &c., £15 to £20.  
Bed-Room Suites (superior), 8*g.* to 10*g.*  
Bedding of Every Description, at wholesale prices.  
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Is the most wholesome and easily digestible Food for Children and Invalids.

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Take four ounces (or four full-sized table-spoonsful) of the Flour, and one quart of milk, sweetened to the taste, then add a pinch of salt. Mix a portion of the milk (cold) with the Flour into a thin paste; then add the remainder hot, with a piece of lemon-peel or cinnamon. Boil gently for eight or ten minutes, well stirring in all the time; and (after taking out the peel) pour it into a mould to cool. Served with preserved fruit, jelly, &c.  
"Rice-Flour is Corn-Flour, and I regard this preparation of Messrs. COLMAN'S as superior to anything of the kind now before the public."

"EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D., F.R.S., Medical Officer of Health, St. James's, Westminster, &c."

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PATENT  
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who will be happy to answer any inquiry as to the nearest Agency where these wonderful Candles can be obtained

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Let their Pianofortes on Hire for Three Years; after  
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The Cheapest House for Silks.  
BAKER and CRISP'S.  
The largest variety of Cheap,  
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The Newest Silks of every description,  
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BAKER and CRISP are now selling the Largest, Cheapest, and  
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Black and Coloured silk Velveteens.  
The Patent Machine Finish,  
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A magnificent variety from 1s. 6d. Full Dress,  
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200 Sealskin Jackets, the very best in the Trade,  
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A Jacket of any size sent free for remittance.  
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The most elegant Assortment in London, at very economical  
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7s. 11d. to 2s. 6d. Full Dress.  
Wool and Silk Repps .. 10s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. "  
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The Osburne Waterproof Cloak .. 10s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. "  
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**CHEAP FANCY DRESS FABRICS.**  
100,000 yards, various Job Lots, from 6d. yard.  
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Clyde Kirtles, Tartan Repps, Acorn Tweeds, Willow Cord,  
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Patterns free.—From 12s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. the Full Dress.

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Every Fabric for Dress  
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The very best Goods.  
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Every Material by Yard.  
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Finest Shetland Wool Cloths, 4 yards long, 2 yards  
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The Prettiest Costumes in London. The best  
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**CHEAP FRENCH FANCY DRESSES**  
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11,000 yards Choice Fancy Dress  
Materials consisting of Plain and  
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Checked Repps and Silk Warp Fabrics,  
all one price—4s. 6d. a yard, 2s. 6d.  
wide: French price before the war,  
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Patterns post free.  
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secured an immense stock for the  
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low prices:  
First Price, 1s. 2 1/2d. a yard.  
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very fine 2s. 6d. a yard.  
Recent events having now entirely closed the French markets,  
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of the markets of the past six weeks, to arrange several large  
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all Goods of the past season, at the greatly reduced prices deter-  
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Included above are many of the cheapest goods Z. S. and Co.  
have ever offered.  
65 and 66 (late 48, 49, 50, and 51), Farringdon-street, City.

**WOOL OPERA CLOAKS.**  
Z. SIMPSON and COMPANY are selling, THIS DAY,  
a large parcel at less than half price.  
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White, and all Colours,  
1s. 11 1/2d. per yard.

**R. SANDS, Importer of Madeira**  
Embroideries, Finest Needlework Edgings and In-  
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Every description of Furs, Mantles, Muffs, Collars, Cuffs,  
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Patterns free.

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**TERRY-CORD SILK POPLIN.**  
A perfectly New Series of Rich Shades in Violet,  
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This very elegant Fabric, in all the above Colours,  
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**CHEAP and USEFUL DRESSES.**  
Now ready, a complete Collection of  
New Fabrics, 10s. 6d. to 2s. the Dress.

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**WATERPROOF 'FRINGED' TWEEDS,**  
Cloths, Cashmeres, and Serges,  
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From 21s. to 35s. the Dress. Patterns free.

**NOW READY, SPECIAL NOVELTIES FOR**  
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Velvet Frie, Silk Poplin, in thirty shades,  
Draps de Dames, Terry Silk Poplins,  
Popeline de Suez (Silk), Drap d'Italie, &c.  
A grand Collection of Patterns, 2s. to 3s. 6d. the Dress.

**IN BLACK, WHITE, and ALL COLOURS.**  
**VELVET-VELVETEENS.** Very Rich.  
Specially adapted for Ladies' Costumes, Jackets, &c.  
Patterns free. From 2s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per yard.

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**FANCY FLANNELS (All Wool).**  
An Enormous Variety, in Stripes, Checks, and Figures,  
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**NEW MUSLINS, NO WASHING REQUIRED.**  
**BLACK GROUND, CHINTZ FLOWERS.**  
The remaining Stock, several hundred pieces.  
At 8s. 9d. the Extra Full Dress.

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**SILK PANIC at LYONS.**  
**PETER ROBINSON**  
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with the most important Lyons Manufacturers for their exist-  
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**PLAIN and FANCY SILKS,**  
at the most extraordinary sacrifices ever witnessed.

**IN THESE STOCKS**  
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783 pieces of Lyons Point de Soies,  
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Also 1500 pieces of Lyons Point de Soies, in the richer qualities,  
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Each quality assorted with 85 New Tints of Colour.

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**LYONS GROS DE SUEZ,**  
both sides alike, and the best quality made, specially  
recommended for its richness of appearance and great durability,  
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**IN THE**  
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will be found a splendid collection of all the new designs  
in Black-Ground Silks, with Floral Brocades,  
at 3s. the Robe.

**ALSO, AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF**  
**NEW STRIPE SILKS,**  
comprising Black and Coloured Grounds, specially adapted  
for Young Ladies' Costumes.  
Prices vary from 4s. to 6s. the Robe.  
All are of the best make, and strongly recommended for wear.

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Great doubt prevailed as to the supply of Fashionable  
Novelties for this department; but, from early and prompt  
measures adopted, a more than usual variety and a more  
splendidly assorted Stock of Velvet, Sealskin Fur, and Rich  
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and ready for inspection. An early visit will secure the first  
choice among these beautiful goods.  
An Illustrated Manual of Fashions is in course of preparation.

**FUR SEALSKIN JACKETS.**  
Ladies are specially invited to make early Purchases of  
sealskin Jackets, whereby a great saving may be effected.  
24 in. Deep at Back, 6s. to 9s.  
26 in. " 8s. to 11s.  
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Polish Ermine Jackets, with Miniver and Ermine Tails or  
quite plain, 35s. 6d. to 5s.  
Every Description of Fur Carriage and Travelling Rugs, Foot-  
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Various New Shapes in Waterproof Mantles,  
for Travelling and Seaside Wear.  
Capes, with sleeves and cape, 2s. to 4s. 6d.  
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Warranted Waterproof.  
Illustrations free on application.

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In the new and Fashionable Materials!  
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made up and trimmed in the most correct taste, may be  
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At PETER ROBINSON'S.  
Goods are sent, free of charge, for selection, to all parts of  
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The largest & most economical Mourning Warehouse in Europe.  
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D. NICHOLSON and CO. beg to inform their Customers and  
Ladies generally that from their House alone can Patterns of all  
the New Silks, Black and Coloured, Japanese Silks, Cambrics and  
all kinds of Dress Fabrics, be obtained, arranged on the new Regis-  
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are invited to write for patterns.  
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**IMPORTER,**  
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Patterns Free.

**FRENCH MARKETS.**—We have availed  
ourselves of the unsettled state of these  
MARKETS owing to the existing WAR,  
and have secured advantageously several  
stocks (made expressly for the present  
season), from manufacturers of Roubaix  
and Paris. We annex a few of the leading  
novelties and

**SPECIALTIES.**  
**SATINE DE LAINE,** all Wool, in thirty-  
two new shades, 15s. 6d. Full Dress, con-  
siderably under value. Patterns free.

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pieces, made expressly for Parisian  
Costumes, 16s. 9d. the Full Dress. Pat-  
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**FRENCH MERINOES,** a most important  
purchase, possibly the last importation  
we shall be able to secure, the richest and  
most brilliant colours, 1s. 11 1/2d. per yard,  
double width. Patterns free.

**FRENCH FLANNELS,** introduced by us  
to this market in September, 1868; light,  
soft, and warm, reduced to 1s. 9d. per  
yard. Patterns free.

**FRENCH WOOL REPS,** the most Useful  
and effective Autumn Dress, 10s. 9d. the  
Full Dress. Patterns free.

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Roubaix Manufacture, the richest and  
widest Quality produced, 31s. 6d. the Full  
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**HABIT CLOTHS,** one of the most durable  
Dresses of the day, 12s. 9d. the Full Dress.  
Patterns free.

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specialty in the New Shades of Grey,  
Stone, Brown, Claret, Blues, Greens,  
and an endless variety of pretty Neutral  
Tints.

**BLACK VELVETEENS,** Lyons Finish,  
Silk Face, prepared expressly for this  
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free.

**COLOURED VELVETEEN, SILK FACED,**  
in every new Colour for the present  
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in every possible Tint, including the  
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Material for Juvenile Costume; strong,  
durable, and inexpensive, 10s. 9d. the  
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**THE NEW FRINGED TWEED**  
**COSTUME,** the Novelty of the Season,  
31s. 6d. the Costume. N.B.—This article  
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**WAREHOUSE,**  
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**MOORE and HUNTON, Cabinetmakers**  
and Upholsterers, Paul-street and Worship-street,  
Finsbury-square, London, beg to announce the  
completion of their new warehouses, containing  
upwards of Forty Thousand Square Feet of  
floorage.

**MOORE and HUNTON** have in stock a  
great variety of DINING-ROOM SUITES in  
Mahogany and Oak, from £15 to £80 each suite.

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upwards of Forty DRAWING-ROOM SUITES,  
varying in price from £10 to £100 each suite.

**MOORE and HUNTON** invite inspection  
of their Stock of BED-ROOM FURNITURE, in  
various woods and styles, prices varying from  
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**MOORE and HUNTON** have a Large  
Selection of LIBRARY HALL, OFFICE, and  
other FURNITURE at moderate prices.

**MOORE and HUNTON, CABINET-  
MAKERS and UPHOLSTERERS,** Paul-street  
and Worship-street, Finsbury-square, London.  
Established upwards of Forty Years.

**TOURISTS, TRAVELLERS, VISITORS**  
to the SEASIDE, and others exposed to the sun and  
dust, will find the application of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR  
both cooling and refreshing to the face and skin, allaying all  
heat and irritability, removing eruptions, freckles, and dis-  
colorations, and rendering the skin soft, clear, and pleasant.  
Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Chemists and Per-  
fumers. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and beware of spurious  
and pernicious articles under the name of Kalydor.

**J. GOSNELL and CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH**  
PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder, gives  
the teeth a pearly-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay,  
and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.  
JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S EXTRA HIGHLY SCENTED  
TOILET and NURSERY POWDER, recommended for its  
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Exclusively used in the Royal Laundry;  
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"it is the finest Starch she ever used."  
Awarded Prize Medal for